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1912-13.

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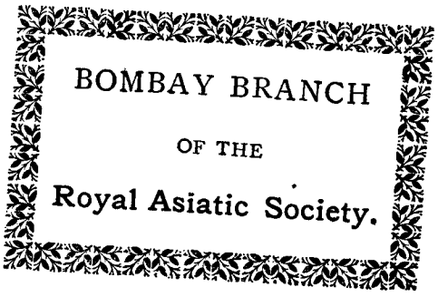

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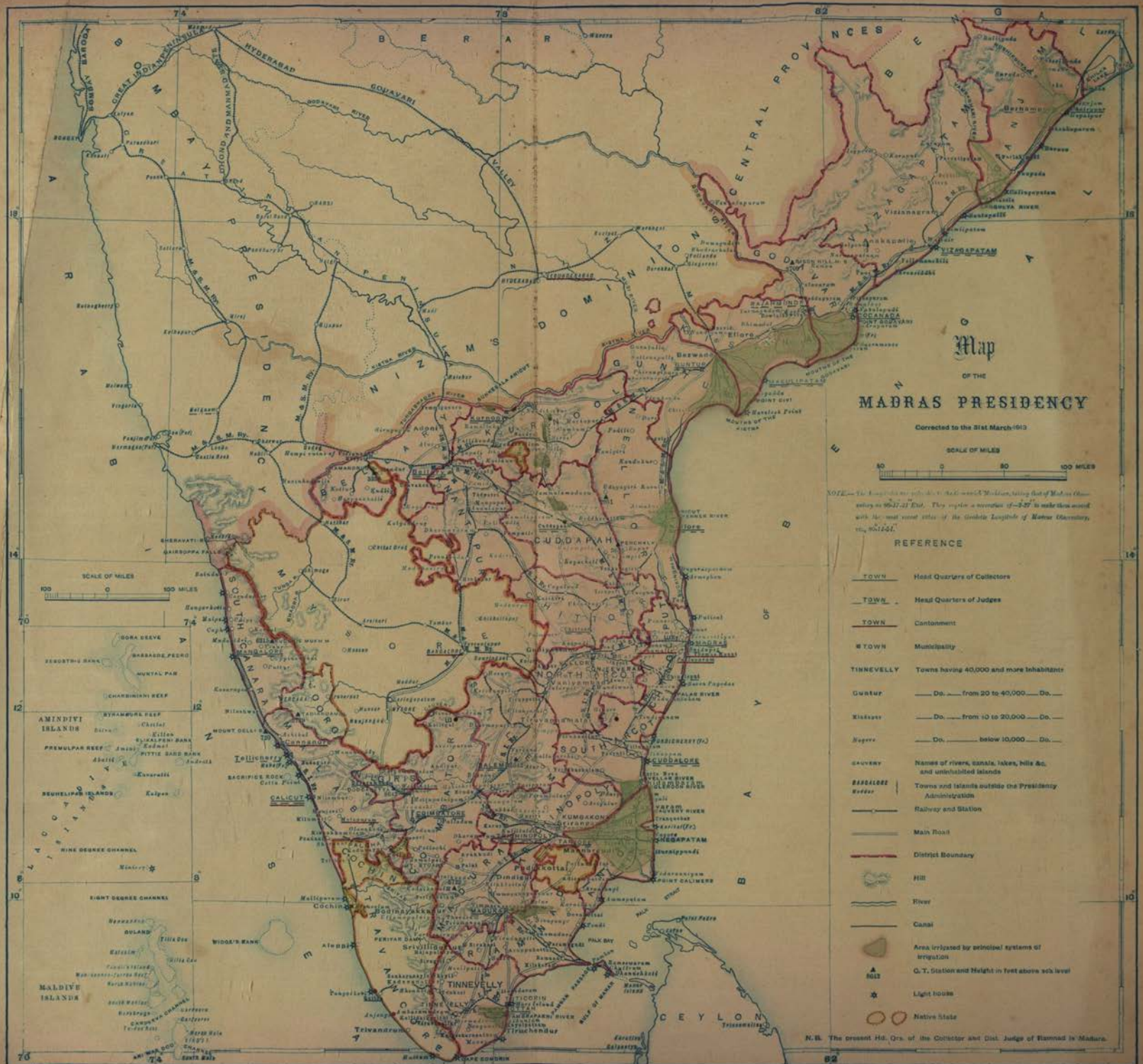

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ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

DURING THE YEAR

1912-1913

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INTRODUCTION.

THE report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1912–1913 follows the same lines as the reports of previous years. The standing information contained in the red letter chapters of the report for 1911–1912 is only referred to in the present report. At the head of each article in Part II the period to which it relates has been stated, and wherever the information given in Part I does not relate to the official year 1912–1913, the fact is noted in the margin. The references in italics in the margin of Part I are to the corresponding portions of Part II.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

General.

1. The record of the year 1912–1913 was marred by the attempt upon the life of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General on the occasion of his State entry into Delhi. In the Madras Presidency the year was on the whole quiet and uneventful. The season was on the whole favourable. Prices however showed no tendency to fall. Fair outturns, high prices and active trade would show that the people in general were prosperous. An unfortunate feature of the criminal statistics for the year was the increase in grave crime, an increase which may be partly due to better reporting of crime owing to increased confidence and co-operation between the people and the police. Owing largely to grants from the Government of India there was a great increase in the facilities offered for elementary education and a marked improvement in the equipment of secondary educational institutions. The gross revenue exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 81·42 lakhs, the total surplus at the end of the year being Rs. 891·40 lakhs.

Personnel of the Administration.

2. When His Excellency Lord Carmichael resigned the Governorship of Madras on 29th March 1912, consequent on his appointment as Governor of Bengal, the office of Governor devolved temporarily upon the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., who held it till 30th October 1912, on which date the Right Hon'ble John, *Baron* Pentland of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E., took his seat as Governor of Madras.

His Excellency the Governor's tours.

3. The Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick made a tour to Vizagapatam and Godavari districts. He left Ootacamund for Madras on the afternoon of the 6th August 1912, and received at Madras a deputation on the subject of classical and modern styles in Telugu, and also regarding the prescription of Telugu text-books in schools. Sir Murray Hammick left on the next day for Waltair, where he received and replied to an address from the Municipal Council of Vizagapatam. He visited several institutions of interest, including the Lunatic Asylum, Central Jail, St. Aloysius' High School and Workshop, the Harbour, and Mrs. A.V.N. College. He also received a deputation from the Vizagapatam District Association. On the 11th August, Sir Murray Hammick motored to Anakapalle, where he visited, in company with Mr. Rea, Archæological Superintendent, the recently excavated Buddhist ruins on Sankaram Hill. He arrived next day at Cocanada where he was presented with addresses by the Cocanada Municipal Council and the Godavari District Board. In addition to visiting the Municipal Hospital, Women and Children's Hospital, Water-works, Timpany Memorial High School and St. Joseph's Convent School, His Excellency distributed prizes to the pupils of the Pithapuram Raja's College and presented the sanad of the title "Rao Bahadur" to

M.R.Ry. R. Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu, Principal of the College. His Excellency also opened a new channel from the sea to the Port, to which he gave his name, and received a deputation from the Godavari District Association which included representatives from Narasapur, Bhimavaram and Tanuku taluks of the Kistna district. His Excellency reached Ootacamund on his return from tour on August 15th. On his way to Madras in October, Sir Murray Hammick paid a visit to the Vellore Police Training School, where he witnessed the Presidency Police Sports, and distributed the prizes, and was entertained at dinner by the Police officers of the Presidency.

Travancore. (M.E. 1087.)* *Part II, paras. 10 to 34.*

4. At the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy, His Highness the Maharaja attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi on 12th December 1911 and paid homage to His Majesty the King-Emperor. The solemn event was celebrated with loyal rejoicings throughout the State. The eighth session of the Sri Mulam Assembly was held on 26th February 1912 and lasted till 5th March 1912.

Administration of the Land.

5. The net land revenue demand rose by Rs. 3·58 lakhs. Though distraints of movables and attachment of immovables slightly increased, actual sales of property fell considerably.

Protection.

6. The Legislative Council held five meetings during the year and passed nine Regulations of which seven were amendments of existing Regulations and two were new enactments. Of the latter, one was to regulate the use of motor vehicles and the other was to prevent thefts of rubber. There was an increase both in the number of grave crimes reported and in the percentage of convictions obtained. The number of courts that exercised criminal jurisdiction was one more than in the previous year, and the average number of criminal cases disposed of by the magistrates was 361 against 340 in M.E. 1086. There was no variation in the number of courts which exercised civil jurisdiction, and though there was an increase in the number of original suits and appeals, the arrears at the end of the year were, except in the case of munsifs' courts, smaller than in the previous year. The daily average number of inmates in the Central Jail fell by six.

Production and distribution.

7. Though the season was on the whole favourable, the price of food-grains and the wages of labour rose. There was little variation in the area under reserved forests. Owing to the shortage of teak, a larger quantity of jungle wood was extracted for public sale. The total volume of exports and imports was nearly Rs. 20 lakhs greater than in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 27·66 lakhs or Rs. 4·88 lakhs more than in the preceding year was spent upon public works and of this, nearly Rs. 3 lakhs were devoted to the extension of the Kodayar project. The railway from Shencottah to Quilon continued to work at a loss, but the deficit in the amount of the guaranteed interest on the loan was reduced by Rs. 20,000.

Revenue and Finance.

8. The revenue of the State was Rs. 137·68 lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 134·55 lakhs. The Durbar's balance now stands at Rs. 75·78 lakhs.

Public Instruction.

9. The number of schools rose by 50 and of pupils by 19,107, but the increase was mainly in the departmental schools. The expenditure on education increased by Rs. 1·60 lakhs.

---

* 16th August 1911 to 15th August 1912.

Cochin.* (M E. 1087.) *Part II, paras. 35 to 60.*

10. His Highness the Raja attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi on 12th December 1911 and paid homage to His Majesty the King-Emperor. On this auspicious occasion His Highness was invested with the insignia of the Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire ; and Mr. Banerji, his Diwan, was created a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. The administration of the State was carried on for seven months in the year by the Senior Diwan Peishcar during the absence on leave of the permanent Diwan.

Administration of the Land.

11. The total land revenue demand including arrears was Rs. 11·77 lakhs of which Rs. 11·67 lakhs were realised during the year. It was seldom found necessary to resort to actual sale to realise the demand. The Agricultural Exhibition and Cattle Show was held as usual at Trichur. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was advanced to ryots as loans for the improvement of agriculture.

Protection.

12. The Durbar passed a newspaper Regulation on the lines of British legislation on the subject. There was an increase in the number of grave crimes registered while the percentage of conviction decreased.

Production and distribution.

13. Further advance was made during the year in the Agricultural department. Forest revenue showed a marked decrease. The total expenditure in the Public Works department was Rs. 5·47 lakhs of which Rs. 1·43 lakhs were devoted to communications, original and repairs. A slight increase occurred in the mileage of roads kept up.

Revenue and Finance.

14. The receipts and expenditure under service heads were Rs. 43·43 lakhs and Rs. 40·08 lakhs, respectively. The amount at the credit of the sinking fund at the end of the year was Rs 6·88 lakhs—which together with other surpluses available was sufficient to pay up the liabilities of the State and to leave a balance of Rs. 2 lakhs to its credit.

Instruction.

15. The strict enforcement of the rules of the Educational Code has resulted in a fall in the number of aided and unaided schools in the State and a rise in the number of Sirkar schools. Considerable attention was paid to female education with the result that 31 per cent. of the pupils under instruction were girls. The expenditure on public instruction rose by considerably over Rs. ·50 lakh.

Pudukkottai. (Fasli 1322.)† *Part II, paras. 61 to 75.*

16. His Highness the Raja returned to the State in November 1912 and, after a stay of four months and a half, left for Europe in March 1913. The two most noteworthy events of the year were the bestowal of the distinction of G.C.I.E. on His Highness the Raja by His Majesty the King-Emperor and the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of His Highness' rule. His Highness announced a number of boons, the most important being the temporary remission of certain taxes.

Production, distribution and finance.

17. The total revenues of the State continued slowly to rise. The season was on the whole more favourable than in the previous year though, owing to the late arrival of the monsoon, the outturn of both wet and dry crops was less than normal. The condition of the agricultural population was nevertheless fairly good as the high prices which the produce fetched in the market compensated to a certain extent for the reduced outturn of the crops.

Protection.

18. During the year, six Regulations were passed of which the most important are the Pudukkottai Land Acquisition Regulation No. IV of

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* 17th August 1911 to 15th August 1912. † 1st July 1912 to 30th June 1913.

1912 and the Pudukkottai Forest Regulation No. V of 1912. The slight decrease in civil litigation observed last year continued ; and reported crimes were also less numerous. In the matter of the detection of grave crime the results were still unsatisfactory but the Police continued to show activity in taking action under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Public health and Education

19. Public health was good. The filtering system attached to the town water-supply now under the management of the Town Municipality has proved unsatisfactory and a remedy is being sought. The town hospital and the other dispensaries in the State did useful work. Village sanitation and vaccination received attention. Education, collegiate, secondary, and elementary made fair progress.

Banganapalle.
Part II, paras. 76 to 88.

20. The Banganapalle State was administered by the Nawab throughout the year. The Nawab's eldest son was sent to Newington to be educated. The total receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 2,77,027 as against Rs. 2,63,029 in the previous year. Though the season opened unfavourably timely rain in October and November changed the year into one of prosperity on the whole. A sum of Rs. 5,398 was spent on village works and sanitation. The balance, at the close of the year, was Rs. 3,89,158, the highest sum during the past five years. There was a fall both in the birth and death rates. Two schools for girls were newly opened and there was a general increase in attendance. The administration of the Municipality was satisfactory.

Sandur.
Part II, paras. 89 to 96.

21. There were no events of administrative importance. The Raja was receiving training in the work of administration. The rainfall was fair, being more than the average of the past five years. The prices of food-grains, such as cholam and cumbu fell, but that of rice rose as there was little or no rice cultivation in the adjoining British territory from which Sandūr receives its supplies of this grain, the ryots there having taken to sugarcane as a more paying crop. Wages showed a tendency to rise, particularly at harvest time. The year was, on the whole, a fair one. The revenue receipts during the year were Rs. 92,410 as against Rs. 84,996 of the last year, while the total charges amounted to Rs. 72,432 as against Rs. 65,587 of the previous year. The finances were, on the whole, satisfactory. The general health of the people was good. There was no epidemic, but malaria, as usual, was prevalent. The sanitation of Sandūr town was good, and was further improved by the opening of certain new streets at a cost of Rs. 2,466. Education continued to be backward and the total number of pupils attending educational institutions decreased as compared with the previous year. In consequence the incomplete secondary school at Sandūr was converted into a first-grade elementary school. The construction of the Raja's palace is in progress, but owing to paucity of labour and materials the allotment made for the palace buildings could not be fully utilized during the year.

Condition of the people (Fasli 1322.)*
Part II, para. 97.

22. The rainfall during the south-west monsoon was above the average in the majority of the districts. During the north-east monsoon, the rains were well above the average everywhere except in the Circars. The season was on the whole favourable. There was, nevertheless, a general rise in the prices of food-grains.

* 1st July 1912 to 30th June 1913.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Realization of Land Revenue. (Fasli 1321.)*

Part II, paras. 99 to 109.

23. The current demand on account of peshkash was a little more than that of the previous year, the increase being mainly due to addition of peshkash temporarily reduced in the previous year in lieu of compensation for lands taken up and also to additions on account of unlocalisable service inams handed over to certain proprietors. Quit-rent on shrotriem villages showed a slight decline. The total assessment on ryotwari holdings rose by Rs. 2 lakhs, the increase being mainly due to the introduction of resettlement rates in Tinnevelly and Coimbatore and to the expansion of cultivation. The revenue derived from water-rate and second-crop charges decreased by Rs. 1·73 lakhs. Season remissions showed an increase of Rs. 7·80 lakhs. The total demand under land revenue and cesses fell to Rs. 729·46 lakhs of which 98·7 per cent. was collected within the fasli. Of the arrear demand of Rs. 14·41 lakhs, 93·7 per cent. was collected within the fasli and 1·6 per cent. was written off the accounts. The balance outstanding at the end of the fasli was Rs. 9·95 lakhs which was considerably reduced by subsequent collections. Coercive processes were sparingly used in the collection of revenue and the proportion of the number of defaulters whose property was actually sold to the total number of pattadars was only 0·9 per thousand. The advances made during the fasli under the two Loans Acts increased by Rs. 0·72 lakh owing generally to the unfavourable character of the season. The charges of district administration excluding the cost of village establishments were 7·6 per cent. of the land revenue and cesses realized. Including village service charges, the total charges amounted to 15·7 per cent., which is slightly in excess of that of the previous year. The increase is due to the provincialization of the village service charges in proprietary estates.

Surveys.

Part II, paras. 110 to 113.

24. All the six survey parties which were at work in the previous year continued their operations, mainly in the districts of Ganjam, Kistna, Chittoor, Anantapur, Trichinopoly and North Arcot, though small areas were surveyed in the districts of Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Ramnad, Tinnevelly, South Arcot and Chingleput. The aggregate outturn of the six parties comprised the cadastral survey of 11·7 square miles and the cadastral re-survey and revision survey of 2,002·5 square miles of Government lands, besides the cadastral survey of 117·9 square miles of proprietary estates and the block survey of 9 square miles of whole inam villages. The outturn fell short of the forecast by 217·1 square miles or 9·2 per cent. Touring maps of 5 districts and taluk maps of 42 taluks were revised during the year in addition to the publication of 6 taluk maps—3 of which were reprints—and the issue of an up-to-date map of one taluk based on the Survey of India sheets. The year's output under village maps was 2,744 square miles and proof copies for 305 square miles were also supplied to the special settlement officers to meet urgent demands.

Settlement.

Part II, paras. 114 to 122.

25. All the five settlement parties which were at work at the end of the previous year continued their operations. The diglott registers of 235 Uriya villages of the Berhampur taluk and of the 33 villages in the Mohiri khandam in the Ganjam district and of 100 whole inam villages in the Nellore district were submitted to the Board.

* 1st July 1911 to 30th June 1912.

Settlement proposals for the Goomsur taluk were submitted to Government during the year. In North Arcot the operations preliminary to revision survey were carried on by the special revenue staff chiefly in the taluks of Polur, Cheyyar and Wandiwash. The inspection of cases covered by miscellaneous accounts as a preliminary to resettlement was completed in the Arkonam and Wallajah taluks and in North Cheyyar and begun in the Gudiyattam taluk. Proposals for the resettlement of seven taluks of North Arcot were submitted to Government. The resettlement work in the Chingleput district was wound up during the year. In the Cuddapah district the introduction of new rates was completed in the Rayachoti taluk and the preparation of the manuscript resettlement diglott registers of this taluk as well as of the Pullampet taluk was begun. In the Vayalpad taluk of the Chittoor district, the introduction of the revised rates was in progress. The operations of the special revenue staff in the Chittoor district were confined to the taluks of Madanapalle, Chandragiri, Chittoor and Palmaner and in the Anantapur district to the taluk of Kadiri. In the Coimbatore district, the new rates were in process of introduction in the taluks of Pollachi, Udamalpet and Kollegal. In the Tinnevelly district the resettlement rates were introduced in the Sankaranayinarkoyil taluk, while in the Ramnad district the introduction work was completed in the Sattur taluk and begun in the Srivilliputtur taluk.

Land Records. *Part II, paras. 123 to 126.*

26. Land records staffs were employed in all districts except Ramnad. The staffs in Chittoor and Trichinopoly (Karur taluk) were employed under the special settlement officers of those districts, while those in Ganjam, Cuddapah, North Arcot and Coimbatore were employed partly in connection with survey or settlement and partly in attending to current maintenance or operations preliminary thereto. Practically no maintenance work was done in Madura. In Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Salem (three taluks), Trichinopoly (four taluks), Malabar and South Canara the land records staff was employed on current maintenance, while in the remaining districts it was engaged partly on that work and partly on operations preliminary to current maintenance. The preliminary operations in connection with the correction and completion of field maps were in progress in Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Bellary, Anantapur, North Arcot (Tiruvannamalai taluk), Tanjore and the Nilgiris. Survey schools for the training of revenue subordinates were held in 20 districts and schools for the training of karnams in 19 districts. The inspection of survey marks by firka revenue inspectors was apparently adequate in Vizagapatam and Nellore but was unsatisfactory in Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and South Arcot. Good progress was made in carrying out renewals and repairs in Kistna, Guntur, Kurnool and South Arcot. The progress made in the check-measurement and plotting of current sub-divisions was satisfactory in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Tinnevelly and the Nilgiris. Fair progress was made in preparing and checking village statistical registers in Vizagapatam, Guntur, Anantapur and the Nilgiris.

Waste Lands. (Fasli 1321.)* *Part II, para. 127.*

27. The area left fallow within patta holdings in fasli 1321, the last complete year for which figures are available, showed an increase of about

* 1st July 1911 to 30th June 1912.

8 per cent. due to the south-west monsoon not having been favourable and the rainfall in the dry and hot seasons having been below the average in almost all the districts. There was an increase of about 112,000 acres in the total extent of ryotwari holdings.

Court of Wards. (Fasli 1321.) *Part II, paras. 129 to 139.*

28. There were 21 estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the end of the fasli including the Peda Merangi estate in Vizagapatam, the Mirzapuram estate in Kistna and the Thalavankottai estate in Tinnevelly, which were taken under management during the year. No estates were handed over during the year. The ordinary receipts of the estates under management amounted to Rs. 33·01 lakhs and the charges amounted to Rs. 29·54 lakhs. The total expenditure on public works, buildings, irrigation works, roads and other works amounted to Rs. 5·41 lakhs or 18·3 per cent. of the ordinary charges. The surplus balances at the end of the fasli exceeded Rs. 20,000 in 11 estates and Rs. 1 lakh in five estates. The balance in Parlakimedi estate was Rs. 37·12 lakhs. Of this balance about Rs. 20 lakhs were set apart, and to a large extent utilized, for such objects as a cadastral survey of the estate, the restoration of tanks, repairs of estate roads, the construction of a palace for the minor Zamindar and the extension of the college buildings. The balances in other estates also are being, or will be, utilized as far as possible in carrying out similar improvements. Of Rs. 5·90 lakhs—debts due to the estates—Rs. 1·05 lakhs were collected and a sum of Rs. 12,190 was written off. The balance relates to 15 estates. The liabilities of the estates amounted to Rs. 21,74,679 exclusive of the two debenture loans amounting to £212,500 repayable in fixed annual instalments from the income of the Kallikota-Atagada estate. Of the former a sum of Rs. 2,71,002 was repaid and Rs. 19,996 were struck off, leaving a balance of Rs. 18,83,681. Besides the fruit gardens in Vuyyuru there were two home-farms, one in Parlākimedi estate and the other in South Valluru estate. There were 11 wards at Newington at the end of the fasli. The son of the Zamindar of Tiruvur and the son of the Zamindar of Udayarpalayam continued at Newington during the year. The Raja of Sandur remained at Newington till December when he returned to his State. The son of the Zamindar of Kapileswarapuram was at Newington for about two months and left in May 1912. The conduct and educational progress of the wards were generally satisfactory. As usual, special care was taken to impart moral and religious instruction to the wards and to provide for the due performance of all their religious ceremonies. They took open-air exercise on horseback and in the play-ground. A meeting of the Advisory Committee of the institution was held in April 1912. The other wards who were upcountry were generally reported upon favourably.

Revenue and rent-paying classes. (Fasli 1321.)* *Part II, paras. 140 to 143.*

29. The principal revenue-paying classes of the Presidency are zamindars, whole inamdars, minor inamdars and ryotwari pattadars. The last class predominates largely and contributes about 78 per cent. of the land revenue. The number of holdings decreased by about 2 per cent. Tenants in zamindaris and whole inam villages constitute the rent-paying classes. The relations between landlords and tenants were generally fairly satisfactory.

* 1st July 1911 to 30th June 1912.

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation. *Part II, paras. 145 to 147.*

30. Including five adjourned meetings eleven meetings of the Legislative Council were held during the year. Four Bills were introduced and were referred to Select Committees but none of them was passed into law during the year.

Police (1912.) *Part II, paras. 148 to 164.*

31. There was a slight increase in the strength of the police as a result chiefly of the re-organization of the armed reserves in the several districts. The total cost of the department rose by over Rs. 7½ lakhs more than half the increase being due to the grant of grain compensation allowance throughout the year and to the Royal bonus. The conduct of the police was on the whole good. There was a general reduction in the volume of departmental punishments, and the number of judicial punishments also declined. The amount of monetary rewards granted to the police was slightly less, but the number of officers rewarded was higher, as also the number of those promoted for good work. Eighteen officers were awarded Delhi Durbar medals and 16 others Coronation Durbar medals. Two inspectors received titles. Officers of and above the rank of District Superintendent of Police were empowered to sanction rewards to private individuals, including village officers, for assistance rendered to the police. The Provincial Training School, Vellore, and also the Central Recruits' Schools at Vellore and Vizianagram, continued to be managed with efficiency. The Central Recruits' School at Coimbatore was opened during the year and was well managed. The prices of food-grains rose still higher during the year. There was a marked increase in crime, especially theft, and in the amount of property lost. Three serious riots occurred at Tiruppattur (North Arcot), at Berhampur and in Madras City. The first two occurred between Hindus and Muhammadans owing to religious disputes, and the last was a combined attack by some convicts in the Madras Penitentiary on the Superintendent. The offenders in all these cases were arrested and convicted. In the Penitentiary riot three convicts were shot dead. Investigation work was fair, but detection was worse than in the previous year. The percentage of recovery of lost property and that of cases successfully prosecuted by the police remained almost stationary. The number of cases struck off as maliciously and wilfully false was smaller than in the previous year. The number of complainants prosecuted in such cases however rose, but the percentage of convictions obtained against them was less. There was a further decline in the registry of houses of bad repute. There were little variations in the numbers of registered bad characters convicted, of old offenders sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code and of persons ordered, under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to notify their residence. The movements of many criminal gangs were more carefully watched and controlled. At the Kalichedu criminal settlement in Nellore district there were 930 members at the close of the year. Another settlement was established at Kavali in the same district and consisted of 152 members on the last day of the year. A larger number of persons were put up under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and the percentage of persons bound over also rose. As usual, the Criminal Investigation Department, including the Finger Print Bureau, did good work. The re-allocation of circles was proceeded with.

The new police order book was brought into use. The Presidency Police Sports were held at Vellore in October. They were the first of the kind and a great success. A conference of police officers was also held on that occasion. The public peace was generally well maintained. There were several instances in which private persons successfully offered resistance against attacks by dacoits. In some districts there were signs of a growing tendency on the part of the people to co-operate with the police in the prevention of crime.

Criminal Justice. (1912.) *Part II, paras. 165 to 179.*

Original Jurisdiction.

32. The total number of original cases instituted in the criminal courts of the presidency was 358,090 or 18,156 more than the number in the previous year. The increase occurred mainly under the District Municipalities Act, the Forest Act and the City Police Act, and under the offence "Hurt." There was an increase both in the number of cases instituted before Village Magistrates and in the number of such Magistrates who tried cases. There was a considerable increase in the number of cases filed in the courts of other Magistrates in the mufassal and there was also an increase in the number left undisposed of at the close of the year. The Presidency Magistrates also had more cases to deal with than in 1911. The number of cases committed to Sessions Courts in the mufassal (1334) was much the same as in the preceding year. The Courts to which the largest number of cases were committed were those of Coimbatore, North Arcot, and Bellary. Fifty-three cases were committed to the High Court Sessions. From the Sessions Judges' reports it appears that in most districts juries performed their functions on the whole satisfactorily.

Appellate and Revisional Jurisdiction.

33. The number of persons who appealed to First Class Magistrates against the decisions of Second and Third Class Magistrates was 14,518 or about 750 more than in the previous year. The number of persons who appealed to Sessions Courts against the decisions of First Class Magistrates slightly increased, while the number appealing to the High Court shows a small decline.

Miscellaneous.

34. In the regular Magistrates' Courts in the mufassal it takes on the average 6 days from the beginning to the end of a trial. In Sessions Courts the average period between the committal and the conclusion of a trial is 40 days. The average period between the presentation of an appeal and its disposal in First Class Magistrates' Courts is 21 days and 30 days in Sessions Courts. About 12 per cent. of the whole number of cases under the Indian Penal Code were rejected under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. Some of the reports show that sufficient discrimination is still not shown in sending youthful offenders to jail. The number under the age of 15 admitted to jail during the year was 278. Only 182 persons were dealt with under 562, Criminal Procedure Code, in 1912.

Prisons. (1912.) *Part II, paras. 180 to 186.*

35. The number of Central and District Jails was the same as in the preceding year. The status of the Cannanore Central Jail was raised to that of a first-class Central Jail. Two new sub-jails were opened during the year. The accommodation in jails increased, especially in the number of cells. The year 1912 was marked by a reduction in the prison population. The one State prisoner who was in confinement at the beginning of the year was released from jail and placed under police surveillance. Thirteen Savara State prisoners were admitted. The number of direct

committals increased and the number of youthful offenders under 15 years of age admitted to jails declined, while the number of girls admitted was large in proportion to the total number of youthful offenders. The progress made in the District Jail, Tanjore, which has been set apart for the training of juvenile and adolescent prisoners on the Borstal system, has been satisfactory. Thirteen convicts escaped in 1912 and eleven of these were recaptured, besides one who escaped in the previous year. Offences and punishments declined and whipping was resorted to in 14 cases only. Habituals formed 26·2 per cent. of the convict population, but received 52·35 per cent. of the punishments and 11 of the 14 whippings. The number of convicts released under the remission rules was smaller than in 1911. The health of the prisoners was good and the death-rate fell from 13·48 to 11·56 which is the lowest ever recorded. Cholera caused 16 deaths ; and one convict died of bubonic plague. Several important sanitary measures for the protection and improvement of water-supply, kitchens, latrines, etc., were effected during the year. The total expenditure including outlay on buildings has fallen considerably.

Civil Justice. (1912.)
Part II, paras. 187 to 207.

36. The total number of suits instituted in the Presidency in 1912 was nearly 485,000, the highest number so far reached and nearly 34,000 more than in the previous year. The increase in suits for money or movable property alone was 27,000. For the Presidency as a whole one suit was instituted for every 85 persons of the population. In the Presidency town the ratio was one for every 26 persons. In the mufassal, North Malabar was as usual the most litigious district with one suit for every 42 persons ; and, excluding the Agency Tracts, Bellary the least litigious with one suit for every 311 persons. In volume of litigation Tanjore continued to be first with 46,500 suits, but the total for North and South Malabar which form one revenue district exceeded that figure by over 3,000. The smallest number of suits, 5,000, was contributed by the Kurnool district. The total value of the suits instituted in 1912 in Courts other than Village and Revenue Courts and unpaid tribunals was Rs. 8,15,00,000, considerably the highest figure on record, the next being Rs. 6,80,00,000 in 1910. The average value was Rs. 234 against Rs. 200 in 1911. Apart from Revenue Courts, suits valued at Rs. 20 or less formed 40 per cent. of the total and suits valued above Rs. 20 and under Rs. 500 formed 56 per cent. The total number of suits instituted in Village Courts was 112,000. The largest numbers were contributed by Tinnevelly (11,000), Tanjore (10,500) and Madura (9,000), the smallest by Bellary, Ganjam and Kurnool, all about 1,000. In South Canara the number of suits instituted before Bench Courts, nearly 4,000, is remarkable. In Revenue Courts nearly 24,000 suits were filed, the highest figure recorded. There was however a slight fall in the number left pending at the end of the year. The anticipation, that after the provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act became familiar to landlords and tenants the number of suits would fall, has so far not been realised. The largest number of suits was filed in Ramnad (5,000), Chittoor (3,000) and Trichinopoly (2,700). In District Munsifs' Courts 293,000 suits were filed, an increase of 26,000 over last year. Although the disposals were large, there was considerable increase in the arrears of ordinary suits. The percentage of appeals to appealable decrees fell to 11. In District and Subordinate Judges' Courts, notwithstanding an increase in disposals, there was an increase in arrears. The average

number of days a District Judge was able to devote to civil work slightly increased, but as a large part of the time available has to be spent in hearing appeals, they disposed of only 300 contested suits and 80 uncontested suits. In the Presidency Court of Small Causes there was a large disposal of cases and the arrears were reduced to a satisfactorily low figure. There was a decrease of 1,300 appeals filed in District and Subordinate Judges' Courts against the decisions of District Munsifs and Revenue Courts and the arrears also decreased by 1,100. The average duration of an appeal in these Courts is still more than seven months. In the High Court there was a considerable increase in the number of appeals from original decisions and arrears slightly increased. The number of second appeals was the largest on record. As regards execution, satisfaction was obtained in full in 18 per cent. of the applications disposed of and satisfaction in part in 7 per cent. There was a considerable improvement in the inspection of Village Courts by District Munsifs ; but this important branch of work was entirely neglected by the District Munsifs of the Bellary, Chingleput, Ganjám and Nellore districts. Owing to the heavy institution of suits and the congestion in the Courts in the mufassal, the existing number of Courts has been found insufficient to dispose of the work coming before them. The Government after consulting the High Court appointed Mr. W. W. Phillips, I.C.S., as a Commissioner to enquire into the adequacy of judicial establishments throughout the Presidency. Mr. Phillips has conducted a local enquiry in every district and his report is now engaging the attention of the Government and the Honourable the Judges.

Registration (1912.) *Part II, paras. 208 to 213.*

37. One registration office was opened. In three districts the sub-registry office at the head-quarters was amalgamated with the office of the District Registrar, the joint offices at two stations were amalgamated and two offices were constituted joint offices. The number of registration offices at the close of the year was 490. The number of registering officers, including ex-officio Sub-Registrars, exceeded this total by 28 since there were 20 Sub-Registrars " joint " with Registrars and 8 Joint Sub-Registrars in sub-offices. The number of documents registered was 1,371,747 the highest on record. The rise is attributed to the high price of food-grains, the generally favourable character of the seasons, the absence of epidemics and the facilities afforded by the creation of new offices. As usual, sales and mortgages formed the bulk of the registered transactions. The aggregate value of the registered documents increased from Rs. 34·07 crores in 1911 to Rs. 38·60 crores. The total income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 22·24 lakhs and Rs. 13·79 lakhs against Rs. 19·89 lakhs and Rs. 13·43 lakhs, respectively, in 1911.

Registered Companies. *Part II, para. 214.*

38. On 1st April 1912, 582 companies were working. Twenty-eight companies were registered during the year, against 40 in the previous year. Of the companies registered, those deserving special mention are the South Indian Match Factory, Limited, in Madras, the first company of the kind registered in the Presidency, the Malabar Dairy Farm in Calicut and two Co-operative stores, one at Tiruppattur (North Arcot) and the other at Tuticorin. One hundred and forty-five companies went into liquidation, the dissolution of 98 being due to the introduction of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912. The number of companies at work at the close of the year was accordingly 465, four of which fall under

the provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912. The average paid-up capital of joint stock companies was the highest recorded since 1902–1903.

Notaries Public. *Part II, para. 215.*

39. There were 177 registering officers who were Notaries Public and 141 stations. Transactions were confined to 21 stations, the same number as in the previous year. The negotiable instruments dealt with were 202 bills of exchange and 48 pro-notes. The fees realised amounted to Rs. 653–8–0 and a sum of Rs. 19–14–6 was incurred as legal expenses.

Co-operative Credit Societies.* *Part II, paras. 216 to 221.*

40. During the co-operative year 1912–1913 ending on 30th June 1913, the number of central societies (including unions) rose from 9 to 11 and their membership increased from 643 to 835. The increase in the number of non-agricultural societies was from 47 (13,507 members) to 59 (17,841 members), while that of agricultural societies was from 916 (52,006) to 1,008 (64,037). The number of unions was four against three at the close of the previous year. The total working capital of central societies (including unions) was Rs. 40·40 lakhs, of non-agricultural societies Rs. 10·70 lakhs and of agricultural societies Rs. 44·39 lakhs. The net profits of central, non-agricultural and agricultural societies for the year were Rs. 76,604, Rs. 54,548 and Rs. 1,01,965, respectively. The total reserve fund of all societies rose from Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 4·43 lakhs. A provincial and five district conferences were held during the year. The total cost to Government in working the Act during the year was Rs. 92,611 or ·314 per cent. of the receipts and disbursements of societies.

Local Board Administration. *Part II, paras. 222 to 232.*

41. The number of district boards and their maximum strength were the same as in the previous year. There was a slight increase in the proportion of elected members to the total strength of the boards. The number of taluk boards continued unaltered, but their maximum strength slightly decreased. There was no change in the number of union panchayats. The system of appointing members by election to taluk boards which was introduced in 1909–1910 and expanded in 1911–1912 continued to be in force during the year. The percentage of official to non-official members on these boards was less than in the preceding year. The taluk boards of Ellore, Chittoor and Cuddalore continued to enjoy the privilege of elected presidents which was conferred on them in 1911–1912. The total income of local boards excluding the transactions under debt heads increased and their expenditure amounted to 87·6 per cent. of the receipts. About 58·8 per cent. of the expenditure was devoted to public works of which 29·2 per cent. was spent on repairs to communications. The outlay on education was about 11·8 per cent. of the total expenditure. The number of medical institutions was seven more than in the previous year and the number of patients treated thereat also increased. The outlay on these institutions was 6 per cent. of the total expenditure. The profit derived by the Tanjore and Kistna District Boards from their railways amounted to 7·9 and 8·3 per cent., respectively, on their total capital outlay.

Municipal Administration—Mufassal. *Part II, paras. 233 to 240.*

42. The number of municipalities (61) was the same as in the previous year. There was, however, an increase in the actual strength of the councils, the advance occurring both under nominated and elected members. The latter represented more than the usual one half of the total strength on account of a slight extension of the elective franchise. The proportion of Indian members to Europeans and Eurasians remained

* 1st July 1912 to 30th June 1913.

almost the same as in the previous year. The total current receipts of the several municipalities were 19 per cent. in excess of those of the previous year, and the average incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population showed an increase of 1 anna and 5 pies. The expenditure was about 83 per cent. of the receipts, the closing balance rising to Rs. 28·94 lakhs. About one-third of the expenditure was upon public works and the outlay from municipal funds on the construction and maintenance of roads was 88 per cent. of the net income from tolls. The educational charges amounted to 8·6 per cent. of the total expenditure and the net outlay, after deducting income from school fees and other sources, formed 9·9 per cent. of the receipts from general taxation. The expenditure on medical relief was about 8 per cent. of the total charges. The amount of public debt, excluding the sinking fund, outstanding against the municipalities at the end of the year was over one-third of the annual revenue and a little less than the total municipal balance on 31st March 1913. The sinking fund for the payment of debts formed nearly 6 per cent. of the total balance of loans outstanding.

Madras City. *Part II, paras. 241 to 250.*

43. The total receipts of the Corporation of Madras, excluding the opening balance but including the provincial grant of Rs. 18·50 lakhs for the improvement of water-supply and drainage, amounted to Rs. 44·77 lakhs or Rs. 10·45 lakhs more than in 1911–1912. The expenditure was Rs. 40·81 lakhs as against Rs. 36·89 lakhs in the previous year, the closing balance rising from Rs. 18·46 lakhs to Rs. 22·42 lakhs which includes a balance of Rs. 16·46 lakhs under the Capital Account. The incidence of taxation per head of the population according to the census of 1911 rose from Rs. 3–5–9 to Rs. 3–7–2. Of the total expenditure 60·48 per cent. was spent on public works and 9·46 per cent. on conservancy. The number of miles of road re-formed was 67·66 against 62·93 in 1911–1912. The debt at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 80·93 lakhs towards the repayment of which there were sinking funds to the extent of Rs. 24·38 lakhs. The net amount of debt outstanding against the Corporation at the close of the year was Rs. 56·55 lakhs, which gives an average of Rs. 10–14–5 per head of the population and represents 316·4 per cent. of the income from taxation. The total amount paid towards interest, repayment and sinking funds was Rs. 4·67 lakhs or 5·5 per cent. of the annual value of buildings and lands in the city, the maximum prescribed in the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, being 10 per cent. The birth-rate rose by 0·5 per mille and the death-rate fell by 3·2 per mille in the calendar year 1912.

Military (Volunteering *). *Part II, para. 251.*

44. There were 7,932 efficient and extra-efficient volunteers in the volunteer corps within the Ninth (Secunderabad) Division during the year 1912–1913. No. I (Cadets) Company of the Malabar Volunteer Rifles was disbanded during the year.

Marine. *Part II, paras. 252 to 256.*

45. The value of the trade of the Madras port, excluding Government exports and imports, was 27 per cent. above the previous eight year average and 10 per cent. above the value for the year 1911–1912. During nine years the value of the trade has grown at the average rate of about 6 per cent. per annum which would seem to indicate that it is about doubling itself every 17 years. Both imports and exports are the highest on record. The cost of the port facilities per ton of goods passing through was about Re. 1 As. 7 as against last year's Re. 1 As. 9. The Port Trust's gross receipts

* 1st August 1912 to 31st July 1913.

were about 18·66 per cent. in excess of last year's figure. The percentage of its working expenses was considerably lower than that for the last year and the previous average. Good progress was made with many works devised to improve the despatch of goods through the harbour premises. At the close of the year the Trust received a promise from Government of a loan of the 50 lakhs which it needs for further improvements. At the Minor ports trade improved considerably during the year. There was an increase in the number and tonnage of vessels that called at the various ports and a corresponding increase in both port and coast light dues. The provisions of the Indian Ports Act were extended to the port of Dhanushkodi in the Ramnad district. There were only 20 shipping casualties against 29 in the previous year and four lives were lost at Negapatam. Dredging operations were carried out at Cocanada, Cuddalore, Negapatam and Tuticorin. A hydrographic survey of the ports of Cochin, Malipuram, Calicut, Beypore and Mangalore was undertaken by a special marine survey party. The port and coast lights were maintained efficiently throughout the year.

Wild Animals and Snakes. (1912.)
Part II, paras. 257 to 259.

46. There was an increase in the number of persons killed by wild animals and a decrease in the number of those killed by snakes. Cattle mortality due to wild animals and snakes showed increases. More than Rs. 40,000 were spent on the destruction of wild animals and snakes and in removing rank undergrowth.

Arms, Explosives and Sulphur. (1912.)
Part II, paras. 260 and 261.

47. There was a further decrease in the number of licenses issued under the Arms Act, mainly attributed, as in last year, to a severer scrutiny in the renewal of old licenses. The greater number of licenses in force were, as in former years, for single-barrelled muzzle-loading percussion guns. The number of licenses under the Explosives Act continued to increase, the greater number of them being, as in the last two years, for the possession of explosives for blasting purposes. There was also an increase in the number of licenses for sulphur and in the quantity of sulphur covered by them. There was again a decrease in the prosecutions instituted for breaches of the Indian Arms and Explosives Acts.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.
Part II, paras. 263 to 272.

48. The Government of India having sanctioned the establishment of a sugarcane breeding station in this Presidency, Dr. Barber who was appointed to the charge of it assumed the duties of his post in October. The appointment of a third Deputy Director of Agriculture has been sanctioned. During the year there were eight agricultural stations at work including the Central farm at Coimbatore, and excluding the Bellary agricultural station which was closed on 30th June 1912. The Anakapalle farm has not yet started work. The attention of the Agricultural department continued during the year to be devoted to the improvement of sugarcane and cotton. The operations in connection with green manuring were not particularly satisfactory. Some success has been attained in dealing with the bud rot of palms in the Godavari and Kistna districts. The areca palms in some portions of South Malabar have been affected by a disease called "Mahali." This is being successfully dealt with by Mr. McRae, the Government Mycologist. Good progress was made in opening the sugarcane breeding station established at Coimbatore.

Civil Veterinary Department.
Part II, paras. 273 to 277.

49. In August 1912 the Court of Wards opened a new Veterinary hospital at Parlakimedi and the management of it passed into the hands of the Zamindar when the Estate was handed over to him. There was no other change either in the number or management of the existing hospitals. At the end of the year there were seven Veterinary Inspectors, and sixty-five Veterinary Assistants. The cattle mortality from rinderpest showed a decrease of nearly 4,500 as compared with that of the previous year, and there was a large increase in the number of inoculations for this disease.

Weather and Crops. (Fasli 1322*)
Part II, paras. 279 to 282.

50. The south-west and north-east monsoons were favourable on the whole. The dry and hot weather rains were generally below the average. The area under cultivation exceeded the normal extent by 7·05 per cent. The areas under paddy, cumbu, ragi, ground-nut, sugarcane, cotton and tobacco showed an increase, while those under cholam, gingelly, castor and indigo decreased. The outturn of all crops was below the normal except that of paddy, indigo and sugarcane in Coimbatore.

Horticulture.
Part II, paras. 283 to 286.

51. In the Nilgiris the weather was on the whole favourable but a severe storm in which 12 inches of rain fell in a day did considerable damage in Sim's Park, Coonoor. The experiments with flower and fruit growing were continued and the results continued to be promising. General improvements mainly in connection with turfing were carried out in the Parks.

Government Botanical Gardens and Parks, the Nilgiris.

52. There was a heavy drought in the early part of the year in Madras. There were very few new plants introduced during the year. A small piece of land was acquired and added to the garden during the year.

The Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras (1912).

Cinchona Plantations.
Part II, paras. 287 to 290.

53. With the exception of a very small opening with Java Ledgers in the Kukal valley there were no extensions of cinchona plantations, but the area under fuel trees increased. The crop harvested was abnormally large, in consequence of the uprootal of the old cinchona on the Dodabetta plantations. It is estimated that this uprootal will be completed in three years more. The bark worked up in the factory consisted of Java Ledger bark, imported from Amsterdam, and of Dodabetta estate officinalis bark, in equal proportions. The quinine manufactured was less than in the previous year, owing to work in the factory having commenced late in the year. The delay was due to the erection of a new bark grinding room and to the installation therein of the plant for grinding and sifting bark. The cost of manufacture per pound of quinine was slightly higher than in the previous year, owing to the cost per unit of bark being higher. The issue of quinine both in bulk and in pice packets was less, but the stocks both of quinine and bark were considerably above those of the previous year.

Fisheries.
Part II, paras. 291 to 293.

54. Canning was one of the chief items of work at the West Coast station and met with good technical success, while the Pulicat oyster farm found, by actual production, the possibility of growing the best oysters in 20 months from spatfall. The inspection of the pearl banks showed, as in Ceylon, the complete absence of pearl oysters, while the year was still more unfavourable than in 1911–12 for the chank fishery. Fresh water pisciculture advanced considerably both by direct operations at the Sunkesula fish-farm, where the growing of murrel was highly successful

* 1st July 1912 to 30th June 1913.

and on the Nilgiris where trout developed largely and the fishery produced a good income, and indirectly by the conservation of the Bhavani and Moyār upper waters. Experimental work at Sunkesula in mosquito larvicides led to very practical results, and to the adoption of the Pisciculturaì Expert's recommendations by many municipalities. Direct development in various fishery methods and experimental plant resulted from the enquiries in Europe, notably in canning, curing, refrigeration, and net-making by hand-looms which will supply a felt need.

Forests. (Fasli 1322*) *Part II, paras. 294 to 312.*

55. The Forest year 1912–1913 (July 1st to June 30th) marked its commencement with the opening of the Forest College at Coimbatore. One class of students was under training during the year and a second batch joined in July 1913. The buildings made rapid progress but were not available for occupation during the year.

The Forest College, Coimbatore.

The Forest Committee.

56. The Forest Committee appointed in January 1912 completed its investigations and submitted a full report in January 1913. The Committee after visiting several typical districts where forests of many kinds were inspected, and after recording evidence from a large number of witnesses of all classes, formulated a definite policy for the future management of the vast forest property in this Presidency, and, since the close of the year, the Government have passed orders on the report accepting the bulk of the proposals. The gist of the Committee's scheme is to invoke the agency of the village panchayat for the control of a considerable portion of the present reserved area. Wherever reserves are intended mainly for grazing, it is proposed that panchayats should be encouraged to undertake the duty of protection within the boundaries of the village concerned. The major reserves which must be preserved for climatic purposes and for the protection of water sources as well as reserves which are valuable as producers of timber or fuel for the town market will naturally remain in charge of the Forest officer. With the very large number of reserves, however, in which grazing and the supply of fuel and small timber for rural tracts may be regarded as the dominant objects, the new scheme proposes to enlist the assistance of the villager himself for purposes of protection and it is hoped by these means to remove the main cause of friction between the Forest department and the public. The interference of the low-paid subordinate in the daily life of the village will thus be minimised. Moreover an attempt will be made through the medium of the panchayat to regulate the number and class of cattle admitted to the reserves for grazing.

Policy.

57. The Committee also dealt with the supply of fuel and of leaf manure. In regard to fuel it has for some time past been the declared policy of Government to foster the contract system under which felling and removal are done by the purchaser. The earlier systems were known as the permit and depot systems respectively. The former allowed a permit holder to enter the forest and cut what he chose, the only check, and that a nominal one, being on the amount of produce removed. The depot system made Government the chief fuel merchant in the market and endeavoured to ensure constant supply of cheap fuel at an unvarying price. The defects of both these systems are obvious. The former was wasteful and ruinous to the forests, and the latter while throwing on the forest

* 1st July 1912 to 30th June 1913.

officials a great burden of work *outside the forest* resulted in serious financial loss, the fuel being actually sold at less than cost price. The present policy is to leave the trade to follow its own natural lines. With regard to leaf manure the policy of recent years has been to stimulate the use of green manure crops and to discourage the practice of obtaining leaves from the forest. The Committee endorsed this policy. Actual experiment has proved that a fully stocked acre of fuel forest, stripped to the last leaf, yields little over one cartload of leaf manure, and as a single acre of wet land requires at least two cartloads it is obvious that the supply from forest sources only must be inadequate. To this must be added the consideration that forests when stripped of their leaves rapidly deteriorate. The results of growing green manure on the land have been most encouraging and the practice is spreading rapidly especially in the area served by Periar water. The question of fuel plantations was also considered by the Committee who recommend that they should be got rid of altogether as a Government concern. This policy has already been partially adopted and steps are being taken to dispose of many of the casuarina reserves and plantations on the Coast. The industry is now fully established and may safely be left to private individuals. The recent rise in the price of sandalwood is a matter of great importance to the Forest department, and the methods of sale are engaging careful attention. There is no doubt that Government possess a very valuable property in its sandalwood areas. A working plans officer has recently been appointed to deal with sandalwood on the Javadi Hills. The decision to sell captures of young elephants was referred to in last year's report. Eighteen elephants were recently sold at fair prices. The total number captured during the year was 20. A scheme for extracting timber from the Tekkadi leased forests and from the Government reserves on the slopes of the Anamalais was investigated by a special officer in conjunction with an officer deputed for this purpose by the Cochin Durbar. The idea was to utilise the Cochin forest tramway which is now working not far from the forests in question. It was found, however, that the produce of these areas could be more profitably extracted on the Coimbatore side, and a scheme is now under investigation for a tramway and inclined plane to provide the necessary outlet.

Miscellaneous.

58. The Inspector-General of Forests visited the Presidency during the year and left on record a valuable note containing criticisms and suggestions. Action has already been taken on some of his suggestions and others are under consideration. The result of the year's work was a net surplus of Rs. 10·77 lakhs or nearly Rs. 3 lakhs more than the figure of the previous year. This result was mainly due to the substitution of private for departmental agency in the distribution and felling of fuel. The total gross revenue was slightly less than in the previous year and the net result demonstrates the advantage of leaving the supply of the market to private agency. A scheme for strengthening the subordinate staff is now before Government.

Finance.

Mines. (1912.) *Part II, paras. 313 and 314.*

59. Compared with the previous year the output of minerals showed an increase under magnesite in Salem, galena in Kurnool and corundum in Trichinopoly and a decrease under manganese in Vizagapatam. The graphite mine in Vizagapatam was closed during the year. The lessees of the steatite mines in Anantapur and Kurnool conducted only prospecting

operations during the year. The output of mica in Nellore was nearly 1½ times than in the preceding year in spite of the continued closure of the most promising mines in the district. The increase was due to greater demand in the foreign market. There was an increase in the output of gold which was worked in three mines in the Anantapur district. The condition of the employees was generally good. There were five fatal accidents during the year.

Manufactures (1912.) *Part II, paras. 315 to 319.*

60. Madras Presidency is mainly devoted to agriculture and industrial occupations are comparatively unimportant and mainly concerned with the working up of agricultural products into marketable articles. Cotton ginning, spinning and weaving engage the greatest number of workers. Hand ginning and spinning have practically disappeared. The position of the hand-loom weaver has improved in recent years with the introduction of improved machinery. A peripatetic weaving party has been organised to demonstrate to the weavers the benefits of improved appliances. The engagement of experts in leather working and dyeing gives hope of improvements in their respective industries. Experimental work in the growth of sugarcane and in the extraction of jaggery has been entered upon and both have given encouraging results. The most marked feature of recent industrial development has been the erection of small power plants for agricultural and rural industrial purposes and during the year 1912–1913 at least 176 of such plants were erected. The Indian Factories Act XII of 1911 came into force in July and superseded Act XV of 1881 and a full-time Inspector of Factories was appointed. The number of factories falling within the scope of the Act rose from 208 to 268. The daily average number of operatives employed rose considerably, cotton mills alone employing nearly 44 per cent. of the number. The number of factories engaged in ginning, cleaning and pressing cotton increased. The number of rice mills, tile works, railway workshops, printing presses, carpentry works and sugar factories also increased. There was again a decrease in the number of iron and brass foundries. The chief industries carried on in the concerns which are not classed as factories were coffee curing, rope-making, tanning, fishcuring, tobacco-curing and cotton-ginning and pressing, spinning and weaving. No other industry in the Presidency gave employment to a daily average of more than one thousand hands.

Sea-Borne Trade. *Part II, paras. 320 to 340.*

61. The total value of sea-borne trade for 1912–1913 advanced by Rs. 3 crores and 31 lakhs, an increase of 6 per cent. compared with the previous year, mainly in consequence of the expansion of the foreign trade, which increased by Rs. 306 lakhs or 9 per cent. Under foreign trade imports improved by Rs. 110 lakhs or 9 per cent. while exports rose by Rs. 196 lakhs or 8 per cent. The chief port registered a total trade of Rs. 2,188·38 lakhs against Rs. 2,121·55 lakhs in the preceding year, an increase of Rs. 66·83 lakhs or 3 per cent. being 40 per cent., of the aggregate trade, of the Presidency against 41 per cent. in the previous year. The total trade of the outports amounted to Rs. 3,311·50 lakhs as against Rs. 3,047·11 lakhs in the previous year, to which total the ports of Tuticorin, Cochin, Cocanada, Calicut, Cuddalore, Negapatam, Mangalore, and Tellicherry contributed more than Rs. 100 lakhs each. Of these, Tuticorin, Cuddalore, Negapatam and Mangalore showed the greatest variations in trade, the increases under foreign trade being 6, 46, 15 and 18 per cent. respectively.

62. There was an increase of Rs. 135 lakhs, or 12 per cent., under imports of private merchandise, largely on account of the increased imports of cotton goods, sugar, spices, railway materials and machinery, while there was a substantial decrease under kerosene oil. The total value of imports of cotton goods advanced by 9 per cent. The year 1912–1913 opened with small stocks and with the country generally in a prosperous condition after a succession of good crops. Enquiries for yarns and piece-goods were therefore very extensive, the increased demand being particularly marked in the case of the finer qualities. The import trade under sugar increased by 78 per cent. in value owing to larger speculative imports of cheap Java sugar, which could not find a profitable market in Europe on account of the continued falling off in the price of beet sugar owing to the promise of a record Cuban crop and the news of increased beet sowings. Beet sugar also came in large quantities from Austria-Hungary. The increase under spices was mainly under betel-nuts, the prices of which ruled higher. The advance of 23 per cent. in imports of machinery was due to larger receipts of textile machinery required for the newly established mills at Madura and Coimbatore. On the other hand, there was a decline of 35 per cent. in the value of imports of foreign kerosene oil owing to the settlement of the rate-war between the different oil companies and to the increased imports of non-dutiable Burma oil. The exports of Indian produce were on a large scale and the value rose by Rs. 206 lakhs, or 9 per cent. to Rs. 2,475 lakhs, the increase being most marked under seeds, cotton, raw and manufactured, coffee, raw skins and rubber. Greater activity in the groundnut and copra trade resulted in an increased export of seeds (including copra) to the extent of 15 per cent. Exports of raw cotton improved by 4 per cent. on account of larger cultivation under the stimulus of the previous year's high prices ; of cotton twist and yarn, mainly to China, by 29 per cent. owing to the development of the Chinese weaving industry ; and of cotton piece-goods by 35 per cent. on account of the growth in the numbers of Indian emigrants to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements for whom they were intended. The increase of 18 per cent. in the value of coffee exported was brought about by the maintenance of prices at a high level, while the expansion in the shipments of raw skins was due to the brisk demand for hides and skins that existed during the year. Larger production by rubber companies in Malabar and Travancore accounted for an increase of 77 per cent. in the value of rubber exports. The trade with the United Kingdom represented 40·74 per cent. of the total trade as compared with 41·25 per cent. in the previous year and showed an increase of Rs. 73·64 lakhs or 5 per cent., while the trade with the British Empire which represented 60 per cent. of the aggregate trade advanced by 6 per cent. The trade with continental Europe developed by Rs. 115·30 lakhs or 12 per cent. to Rs. 1,074·82 lakhs, France, Belgium, Germany and Austria-Hungary mainly contributing to the increase, while China, Japan and Java were chiefly responsible for the greater part of the increase of Rs. 71·98 lakhs or 28 per cent. in the trade with Asia. The expansion of Rs. 5·20 lakhs in the trade with America was caused by larger exports of raw goat skins and tanned sheep skins, partly set off by smaller imports of kerosene oil, while smaller shipments of rice to Reunion accounted for a decline of Rs. 5·27 lakhs in the total trade with Africa.

FOREIGN TRADE. Imports.

Export.

Distribution of Trade.

COASTING TRADE.

63. The total value of the coasting trade advanced by Rs. 25 lakhs or 2 per cent. which was the net result of an expansion of 4 per cent. under imports and a decrease of 1 per cent. under exports. Imports of private merchandise improved by Rs. 93 lakhs, or 11 per cent. in consequence of larger receipts of grain, pulse and coal from Bengal and of kerosene oil and teakwood from Burma ; but there was a decline in the imports of cotton-raw, twist and yarn from Bombay. Exports of private merchandise increased by Rs. 45 lakhs or 7 per cent. as the net result of larger shipments of raw cotton to Bombay and reduced shipments of groundnut oil to Burma.

SHIPPING.

64. The total number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade that entered and cleared was 3,181 with an aggregate tonnage of 4,065,652 as against 3,456 of 3,834,115 tons in the previous year. The average tonnage per vessel increased from 1,109 to 1,278. The number of vessels (excluding native crafts) under the British flag, that entered and cleared was 1,999 with an aggregate burden of 3,249,662 tons as against 1,984 of 3,141,299 tons ; while the number under foreign flags was 249 with a tonnage of 750,186 as against 212 of 610,345 tons. The number of vessels in the coasting trade fell from 33,225 to 32,842, but their tonnage increased from 15,520,597 to 15,681,327.

Public Works.

Part II, paras. 341 to 349.

General. Civil and Military Works.

65. In the Public Works department, the clerical establishment of the mufassal offices was re-organised. Instructions were issued with a view to prevent abnormal expenditure in March and the question of the reduction of reserve stock in the several divisions in the Presidency was also considered. There was an increase in the value of major works under construction by the department and also an increase in the total expenditure. Good progress was made on many of the large works in charge of the department. The total value of the outturn at the Madras and Bezwada workshops was a little less than that of the previous year, while that at Dowlaishwaram showed a slight increase.

Railways.

Part II, paras. 350 to 356.

66. The railway systems of the Madras Presidency are controlled by the Railway Board with the exceptions of the Tanjore District Board Railway and the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway which are subject to the general control of the Government. There was no addition to the open mileage during the year. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, the South Indian Railway Company, and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company continued to share the management of the greater portion of the railways. The Bobbili-Salur and the Dharmapuri-Hosur lines were under construction. Surveys of two lines on behalf of the Imperial Government and three lines on behalf of the district boards of Tanjore and Madura, were completed during the year and the surveys of four other imperial and district board lines were under progress. Good progress was made on the Indo-Ceylon connection and the project for replacing the ferry service between Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar by the construction of a line of railway along Adam's Bridge was under investigation. There was one collision of goods trains on the South Indian Railway during the year in which six railway employees were either killed or seriously injured and rolling stock seriously damaged. A proposal of the board of directors of the South Indian Railway to absorb all the existing and contemplated district board railways in this presidency was rejected by the Secretary

of State. The Tanjore and Kistna district board railways worked at a net profit of 7·90 and 8·27 per cent., respectively, during the year 1912.

Madras Electric Tramways. *Part II, para. 357.*

67. There was no addition to the open mileage of the Madras Electric Tramways during the year. The cars ran 1,514,447¾ miles and carried 16,033,686 passengers.

Canals. *Part II, paras. 358 and 359.*

68. The ton mileage, the value of goods and the number of passengers carried, fell considerably during the year on all canals.

Irrigation. *Part II, paras. 360 to 375.*

69. The total area irrigated under all classes of irrigation works during the year was over seven and a quarter million acres showing an increase of 196,000 acres over the previous year. The total revenue realized was about Rs. 12 lakhs more than in the previous year. The expenditure on Class I—Major Protective Works—Capital Account, was incurred mainly on the Mopad project in the Nellore district and the Venkatapuram project in the Kurnool district. The Rushikulya is the only system in operation under this head. The area irrigated under, and the revenue derived from this system during the year was over 100,000 acres and Rs. 2·46 lakhs, respectively. The expenditure on Major Productive Works—Capital Account, was chiefly incurred on the Nagavalli River project, the Godavari delta system, Shatiatope anicut system, and the Cauvery delta system. The area charged as irrigated under this class of works was three and a half million acres. The revenue derived from these works shewed an increase of Rs. 2·38 lakhs over that of the previous year, while the working expenses decreased by Rs. 1·34 lakhs. The profit after paying interest charges presented a return of 7·05 per cent. on the capital outlay or 10·74 per cent. if the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal be excluded. The area irrigated under Minor works was 360,000 acres. Under the Tank Restoration Scheme, the average area of cultivation of all works to be investigated is about 2·25 millions of acres, and up to the end of the year under review works supplying 70·02 per cent. of the area had been investigated, the expenditure during the year amounting to Rs. 5·56 lakhs. The plans and estimates for the Kistna reservoir project were submitted to the Government of India for sanction as a productive work.

Major Protective Works.

Major Productive Works.

Minor Works.

Investigation of Projects.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

General Revenue and Expenditure. *Part II, paras. 376 to 378.*

70. The gross revenue of the Presidency under Imperial and Provincial funds in the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,838·51 lakhs and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 81·42 lakhs. Similarly the gross expenditure rose from Rs. 811·33 lakhs in 1911–1912 to Rs. 947·11 lakhs in 1912–1913. The surplus of the year amounted to Rs. 891·40 lakhs and was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 54·37 lakhs.

Imperial Revenues. *Part II, paras. 379 to 390.*

71. The receipts from Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 688·14 lakhs and were higher than those of 1911–1912 by Rs. 17·94 lakhs. This improvement was due to the credit of Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund receipts to Land Revenue, to a favourable season, and to the introduction of re-settlement rates in certain districts. Canal revenue contributed Rs. 2·29 lakhs or about Rs. 9,000 more than in 1911–1912. The Customs revenue amounted to Rs. 80·41 lakhs and was greater than that of 1911–1912 by Rs. ·70 lakh. The increase occurred chiefly under import duty, due to larger importations of

Land Revenue.

Canal Revenue.

Customs Revenue.

sugar, manufactured articles and cotton piece-goods. The Customs expenditure amounted to Rs. 4·04 lakhs against Rs. 3·87 lakhs in the previous year.

Salt. Salt revenue amounted to Rs. 110·74 lakhs and was more than that of 1911–1912 by Rs. 3·25 lakhs chiefly owing to larger realizations on account of credit sales. The charges amounted to Rs. 16·96 lakhs against Rs. 17·31 lakhs in the previous year. The quantity of salt manufactured during the year was 13·186 million maunds against an average annual outturn of 10·764 million maunds in the previous five years and was the highest on record. The total issues for home and inland consumption amounted to 12·048 million

Stamps. maunds against 11·785 million maunds in the previous year. Stamp revenue rose from Rs. 127·25 in 1911–1912 to Rs. 136·15 lakhs in the year under report. The increase was due to an increase in litigation and to natural expansion of revenue. The charges amounted to Rs. 4·95 lakhs against

Opium. Rs. 4·48 lakhs in 1911–1912. The cost price of opium sold in the excise department amounted to Rs. 4·12 lakhs and was less than that of the previous year by Rs. ·21 lakh. The total realizations of opium revenue by the excise department during the year amounted to Rs. 17·23 lakhs against Rs. 14·89 lakhs in the previous year. The increase was due to the enhancement of

Excise. the issue price of opium. Excise revenue rose from Rs. 285·75 lakhs in 1911–1912 to Rs. 314·63 lakhs in 1912–1913 owing mainly to a favourable season and enhancement of duty on country spirits. The charges amounted

Assessed Taxes. to Rs. 18·13 lakhs against Rs. 17·80 lakhs in 1911–1912. Income-tax receipts amounted to Rs. 34·82 lakhs against Rs. 32·06 lakhs in the previous year, the increase being due to early assessment and prompt collection in some

Other Imperial Receipts and Expenditure. districts. The charges were nearly the same in both the years. Imperial receipts from other sources amounted to Rs. 340·71 lakhs and were higher than those of 1911–1912 by Rs. 12·88 lakhs, the net traffic receipts of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and the South Indian Railway mainly accounting for this increase. The expenditure under other Imperial heads amounted to Rs. 149·33 lakhs and was more than that of the previous year by Rs. 42·47 lakhs, the excess being due to larger outlay on State railways, chiefly the South Indian Railway.

Provincial Revenues. *Part II, paras. 391 to 397.*

72. The Provincial accounts opened with a balance of Rs. 185·29 lakhs on 1st April 1912 and closed with one of Rs. 228·55 lakhs. The transactions of the year thus resulted in a surplus of Rs. 43·27 lakhs which was the result of an aggregate revenue of Rs. 808·30 lakhs and a total expenditure

Land Revenue. of Rs. 765·03 lakhs. The comparison of the accounts of the two years under Land Revenue is made in the Imperial section. The increase under Provincial was also due to large assignments from Imperial to Provincial revenues for expenditure on education and sanitation in future years. The charges under the head amounted to Rs. 142·09 lakhs and exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 12·71 lakhs owing chiefly to revision of taluk establishments sanctioned in July 1912 and the provincialisation of establishments relating to proprietary estates village service.

Forests. The total receipts of the Forest department amounted to Rs. 41·12 lakhs and were less than those of the previous year by Rs. ·56 lakh owing to the curtailment of departmental operations and the closing of Government depots in favour of contract agency. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 31·50 lakhs as compared with Rs. 34·15 lakhs in the previous year, the decrease being due to the same causes which affected the receipts. The

Registration. receipts under Registration amounted to Rs. 22·58 lakhs and were more

than those of the previous year by Rs. 2·01 lakhs owing to a rise in the number of registrations brought about by increased commercial activity and larger investments in land. The charges amounted to Rs. 12·46 lakhs against Rs. 12·49 in the previous year. The receipts under the other Provincial heads amounted to Rs. 47·84 lakhs and were greater than those of the previous year by Rs. 2·52 lakhs. This improvement is made up of increases chiefly under Courts of Law, Jails, Police and Medical, partly counterbalanced by a falling off under Scientific and other minor departments. The expenditure under other Provincial heads amounted to Rs. 567·24 lakhs and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 82·66 lakhs. The increase was the net result of increases chiefly under Civil Works, Education, Scientific, etc. departments, Courts of Law, and Medical and a decrease under General Administration.

Other Provincial Receipts.

Other Provincial Expenditure.

73. The receipts and charges of Local Funds constituted under Act V of 1884, exclusive of debt transactions, were Rs. 170·92 lakhs and Rs. 148·22 lakhs, respectively, and resulted in a surplus of Rs. 22·70 lakhs against Rs. 19·14 lakhs in the previous year. The receipts and charges on account of debt transactions were Rs. 14·43 lakhs and Rs. 23·28 lakhs, respectively. The Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund ceased to exist from 1st April 1912.

Local Funds. *Part II, paras. 398 to 401.*

Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund.

74. The Madras Port Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 9,056 on 1st April 1912 and closed with a balance of Rs. 21,084 at the end of the year. The receipts and charges of the fund during the year amounted to Rs. 1·13 lakhs and Rs. 1·01 lakhs, respectively. The Minor Ports Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 2·81 lakhs and closed with one of Rs. 3·39 lakhs. The receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 5·29 lakhs and Rs. 4·71 lakhs, respectively. The total security balance of the fund amounted to Rs. 16·51 lakhs at the end of the year. The receipts and expenditure of the Pilotage Funds amounted to Rs. 13,928 and Rs. 13,806, respectively. The total invested balance of the funds at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1·72 lakhs. The receipts and charges of the Landing and Shipping Funds amounted to Rs. 4·93 lakhs and Rs. 3·88 lakhs, respectively. The total invested balance of the funds at the end of the year was Rs. 3·76 lakhs. The Madras Coast Lights Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 39,858 and closed with one of Rs. 67,262. The invested balance of the fund was Rs. 43,000 at the end of the year.

Port and Marine Funds. *Part II, para. 402.*

75. The receipts and charges of mufassal municipalities amounted to Rs. 73·01 lakhs and Rs. 60·72 lakhs, respectively. The balance at their credit at the close of the year was Rs. 28·94 lakhs. The receipts and charges of the Madras Corporation amounted to Rs. 44·77 lakhs and Rs. 40·81 lakhs, respectively, the balance at its credit at the end of the year rising from Rs. 18·46 lakhs to Rs. 22·42 lakhs.

Municipal Revenues. *Part II, para. 411.*

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

76. As in the previous year, the compulsory registration of births and deaths under Act III of 1899 was in force in 3,558 towns and villages. Statistics were furnished for a population of 40,347,357, out of a total population of 41,829,232, exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians, according

Births and Deaths. (1912.) *Part II, paras. 413 to 415.*

to the census of 1911. The number of births registered rose and represented an annual ratio of 30·9 per mille of population against 30·4 in the previous year. Excluding Madras, the highest birth-rate was recorded in Guntur (38·5) and the lowest in the Ganjām (18·2). There was a large preponderance of male over female births and in all but three districts (Bellary, Cuddapah and Madras), the births were in excess of deaths, as in the previous year. There was an increase in the number of deaths registered during the year and the death-rate was 24·3 per mille of the population under registration against 23·1 per mille in the previous year. The increase occurred in 13 districts. Cholera and fevers claimed a greater number of victims during the year. The mortality from plague showed a marked decline. Infantile mortality, calculated upon the total registered births, was 190·4 per mille against 183·4 in 1911. The number of births registered in municipalities rose slightly and yielded an annual ratio of 36·2 per mille, or 0·6 less than the quinquennial average. There was a small decline in the number of deaths registered in municipalities and the annual ratio was 33·9 per mille, or 0·7 per mille less than the quinquennial average. The decrease occurred chiefly under cholera, small-pox and plague. The total infantile death-rate for the municipalities averaged 248·2 per mille of the registered births during the year against 244·6 in the previous year. There were 1,049 registrars of births and deaths under Act VI of 1886 and they registered in all 103 births and 34 deaths amongst Europeans and Eurasians.

Emigration and Immigration. (1912.)
Part II, paras. 416 to 419.

77. Regulated emigration during the year was solely confined to Fiji and there was, consequently, a large decrease in the number of emigrants. A smaller number of emigrants returned during the year. There was a decrease in the number of passengers to the Straits Settlements and Burma which is attributed to favourable seasons at home and an increase in that to Ceylon which is attributed to relaxation of restrictions by the Ceylon Government. There was an increase in the number of passengers who returned which also is attributed to the favourable season at home.

Medical Relief. (1912.)
Part II, paras. 420 to 423.

78. The total number of medical institutions at the end of the year was 662, and medical relief was afforded to slightly more than $6\frac{3}{4}$ million patients. There was a notable increase in the total number of patients and a consequent rise in the average daily attendance. The percentage of deaths among in-patients fell from 5·46 to 5·13. * As usual, among the principal diseases treated, the commonest were ulcers and skin diseases ; diseases of the digestive system ; diseases of the eye and ear ; and respiratory affections other than tubercular or pneumonic. Nearly 4 per cent. of those seeking relief required operation, and a large number of serious operations were in consequence performed. The total number of operations showed a marked increase. Of the operations performed 95·8 per cent. were successful.

Pasteur Institute, Coonoor.*
Part II, para. 424.

79. During the year 1,240 patients were treated in the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor. The percentage of failures was 1·05.

Lunatic Asylums. (1912.)
Part II, paras. 425 and 426.

80. The accommodation provided in the three lunatic asylums, Madras, Vizagapatam and Calicut, was the same as last year, viz., 977 ;

* 1st March 1912 to 28th February 1913.

but the number brought under relief continues steadily to increase. The point most worthy of note is the appreciation by the public of the relief afforded under Act IV of 1912. Five males and one female were admitted as voluntary boarders under this Act during the year. The general health of the inmates was fair. The results of treatment show a decrease in the number of patients cured and improved. The commonest form of insanity was, as usual, mania. The death rate rose from 7·08 to 8·55 per cent. chiefly owing to the number of old and infirm insanes who died during the year.

Sanitation. *Part II, paras. 427 to 429.*

81. The minor sanitary works executed by local bodies consisted in the improvement of town sites, construction and repair of markets, slaughter-houses, latrines, drains, etc. All works of a sanitary nature estimated to cost over Rs. 2,500 each were subject to the approval of the Sanitary Board. The conservancy staff and plant employed by municipal councils showed a general improvement, but, in many instances, it was deficient in numbers and in quality. Night soil conservancy was defective and the number of public latrines insufficient in many towns. The private scavenging system was in operation in all the towns, but was greatly neglected in several. The income from the sale of rubbish and night soil was considerable in some municipalities. There was no regular system of sewage disposal in municipalities; a few towns adopted sewage farming but with little success in the majority of them. In Vizagapatam and Tanjore sewage farming proved a paying concern.

Vaccination. *Part II, paras. 430 to 432.*

82. There was a decline during the year in the number of vaccinations performed by all agencies. The precentage of success under primary and secondary vaccinations also fell. The number of infantile vaccinations showed a slight increase. All operations were performed with the vaccine supplied by the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy. The average cost of a successful case was a little higher than that of the previous year. The "trial scheme," by which is meant compulsory vaccination combined with compulsory registration of births in rural areas, was in force in four districts as in the previous year.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

General Administrative Changes. *Part II, paras. 434 and 435.*

83. A redistribution of inspectors' circles was sanctioned during the year, but not given effect to. The subordinate inspecting staff was considerably strengthened. There were some changes to the Grant-in-Aid Code mainly in regard to buildings.

General Statistics. *Part II, para. 436.*

84. The number of public institutions rose by 5·1 per cent. and their strength by 8·1 per cent. Taking institutions of all classes and grades together, there was an accession of 2·6 per cent. to their number and 6·4 per cent. to their strength. The percentage of males under instruction to the male population of school age rose from 34·4 to 36·4 and the corresponding percentage for females from 7·2 to 7·9.

Finance. *Part II, para. 437.*

85. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 157·6 lakhs, an increase of 16 per cent. Public and private funds contributed equally to the expenditure. Grants-in-Aid were paid during the year to the extent of Rs. 26·3 lakhs or an increase of 23 per cent. Out of the Imperial assignments, a major portion was utilized chiefly for the extension and development of elementary education.

University and Collegiate Education.
Part II, paras. 438 to 441.

86. No new regulations of importance were enacted. Two courses of University lectures on phonetics were delivered and were largely attended. Five colleges were affiliated in additional groups and two colleges were recognised as qualified to provide instruction for the Oriental titles examination. The number of arts colleges decreased by one owing to the closure of the college department of the Doveton Protestant College, Madras, but their strength increased by over 600. The three Government professional colleges continued to work efficiently and secured good results at the University examinations. In the Teachers' College, a separate lectureship in geography was created.

Secondary Education (Boys).
Part II, paras. 442 and 443.

87. The strength in public secondary schools for boys increased by about 7,000 though there was a slight fall in the number of institutions. Generous assistance was given to managers to improve the equipment and accommodation of schools and to meet the capital expenditure involved in the introduction of practical work in science and such subjects as manual training and typewriting.

Elementary Education (Boys).
Part II, paras. 444 and 445.

88. With the aid of the imperial grant, about 1,800 board and municipal elementary schools for boys were opened during the year and also a number of inefficient and ill-conducted "teacher-manager" schools were taken over under board and municipal management. Public elementary schools increased both in number and strength, the increase being confined to schools with standards below the fourth. The proportion of male pupils under instruction to the male population of school-age increased from ·27 per cent. to 29 per cent. Considerable improvement was also made in the matter of accommodation and equipment.

Special Education.
Part II, paras. 446 to 450.

89. The number of students under training in training schools increased considerably. The new scheme of re-organization of training schools for masters which improved considerably the pay and prospects of the teachers in training schools was sanctioned during the year. There was a decrease in the number of pupils receiving instruction in technical and industrial subjects.

Female Education.
Part II, paras. 451 and 452.

90. There was a further advance both in the number and strength of non-European schools for girls. Including girls in boys' schools, the increase in the number of girls under instruction was nearly 23,000 or about 10 per cent., of which those reading in elementary schools alone were 10,000. In addition to the 124 Government, board and municipal elementary schools opened during the year, a Government secondary school for girls was started at Vizagapatam.

European Education.
Part II, paras. 453 and 454.

91. Including a training class for mistresses, three new schools were opened during the year and there were 110 more pupils than in the previous year. In the case of poor children at Madras, large amounts were spent by way of inducement to the parents to send their children to and keep them at school by the grant of clothing and a free meal a day. There was considerable activity in the matter of buildings and equipment.

Private Institutions.
Part II, para. 460.

92. Institutions of this class are gradually induced to conform to the departmental standards of instruction and finally treated as public schools. Consequently, these institutions fell in number by about 10 per cent. and there was a corresponding decline in their strength also.

Reformatory School. (1912.)
Part II, para. 464.

93. There was a slight fall in the strength of the Reformatory School. The general health of the boys was satisfactory. Discipline was good and the experiment of sending selected pupils outside the school on errands

and odd jobs without an escort was successful. Of the boys who left the school 76 per cent. obtained employment.

Government Examinations. *Part II, para. 465.*

94. There was an increase both in the number of candidates under 'examined' and 'passed' and in the percentage of passes in all the three grades of the technical examinations. The number of candidates for the special test examinations also increased and the percentage of passes rose from 36·93 to 40·21. The results in the Précis-writing test were fair. The receipts exceeded the expenditure.

Lawrence Memorial School. (1912.) *Part II, para. 466.*

95. A noteworthy event of the year was the change in the name of the institution from "Lawrence Asylum" to "Lawrence Memorial School." The results of the High School examination were again disappointing, while those of the other European school examinations and Government technical examinations were fair. The strength of the school showed a slight increase and its general condition during the year was satisfactory.

School of Arts. *Part II, para. 467.*

96. There was again a fall in the total strength of the School of Arts. The decrease was partly due to the abolition of some classes. There was however an increase in the number of the sons of artisans who attended the school. The results of the Government technical examinations continued to be satisfactory, the percentage of passes being sixty-eight.

Libraries. *Part II, paras. 469 and 470.*

97. The daily average number of readers in the Connemara Library was 52. Many standard works were, as usual, added during the year and the library now contains about 15,400 standard works. The popularity of the philological and epigraphical section was noticeable during the year. Sanskrit works as usual formed the bulk of the manuscript works added to the Oriental Manuscripts Library and there are now nearly 15,000 Sanskrit works. There are at present about 27,000 manuscripts altogether. There was a slight increase in the number of those who utilised the library, but a slight decrease in the number of books consulted. The University library was as usual, used by a number of post-graduate students and others engaged in special research.

Periodicals. (1912.) *Part II, para. 471.*

98. There was a decrease in the number of newspapers and periodicals published during the year though there was an increase in the number of those which dealt with politics. There was only one case of forfeiture under section 12 of the Press Act and only one case in which security was taken under the Act.

Registration of Books. (1912.) *Part II, para 472.*

99. Over 4,000 books and periodicals were registered during the year and of these about 12 per cent. were books designed for educational purposes. As usual the largest number of publications dealt with religious subjects.

Government Museum. *Part II, paras. 473 to 479.*

100. As usual the Museum attracted a large number of visitors. Among the more noteworthy additions to the collections were a Dutch inscribed stone commemorating the laying of the foundation stone, in 1749, of a part of the fort at Sadras, cinerary urns from an ancient rock-cut tomb near Calicut and a Jain stone image found near Madras. The zoological section received a large number of accessions partly as the result of a tour by the Superintendent in the Ramnad district. The Marine Aquarium continued to attract large numbers of visitors.

Marine Aquarium.

Meteorology. *Part II, paras. 480 to 482.*

101. The number of observatories under the control of the Meteorologist, Madras, was twenty-five, the same as in the previous year. The chief work of the office consisted of the publication of the daily weather report and the rainfall returns. The number of rain-recording stations

other than observatories was 474, and of those in the Presidency 97 per cent. were inspected.

Astronomy. (1912.) *Part II, para. 483.*

102. At the Madras Observatory observations are mainly confined to those necessary for maintaining an accurate time service and this work was efficiently performed throughout the year. The Kodaikanal Observatory is devoted mainly to solar work but complete meteorological, magnetic and seismometric records are also maintained while other astronomical observations are made when matters of special interest are involved. The entire equipment of the Poona Observatory was transferred to Kodaikanal during the year and many of the instruments have been erected and brought into daily use.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæology. *Part II, paras. 484 to 486.*

103. No excavation work was undertaken during the year. A sum of nearly Rs. 37,000 was spent on the conservation of ancient monuments. Many new monuments were added to the list of monuments selected for conservation and a few possessing little historical or architectural value were struck off the list. Eight districts were inspected by the Additional Superintendent and 247 photographs were added to the collection of the department. Copies of photographs to the value of nearly Rs. 200 were sold to the public. The Director-General of Archæology inspected the Hampi ruins in the course of the year.

Epigraphy. *Part II, para. 487.*

104. During the year 614 inscriptions were copied and 26 Tamil inscriptions from Ceylon transcribed and examined. The number of transcriptions now on record in the epigraphical office at Ootacamund is approximately 10,000.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical. *Part II, paras. 489 to 491.*

105. The Bishop of Madras acted as the Metropolitan of India and Ceylon for a short term during the year and the Reverend Vedanayagam Samuel Azariah was consecrated Assistant to the Bishop of Madras. At the close of the year there were in all 252 clerks in Holy Orders officiating under the license of the Bishop of Madras. During the year, the Bishop of Madras ordained one deacon and four priests, the Bishop in Tinnevelly and Madura ordained six deacons and eight priests and the Bishop of Dornakal ordained six deacons on behalf of the Bishop of Madras. The establishment of the Church of Scotland consisted of three chaplains at the close of the year.

Stationery. *Part II, paras. 492 and 493.*

106. The value of stores received was Rs. 10·48 lakhs showing a decrease of Rs. ·79 lakh over the previous year's figure. This decrease was mainly due to the fall in the prices of certain articles, to the lowering of the percentage of the charge to cover freight, etc., and to the non-receipt during the year of a portion of the stores indented for. The value of the stores issued was Rs. 9·92 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. ·46 lakh over the figure for 1911–1912 and this was mainly due to the creation of new offices in the Educational and Scientific departments, to the larger number of type-writers issued and to the balances of 1911–1912 due to the Police department having been issued in 1912–1913.

Government Press, Madras.
Part II, paras. 494 to 499.

107. There was a rise both in the receipts and in the expenditure of the Government Press, due, in the former case, to the sale of unserviceable plant and stores and in the latter, to the purchase of the Lawrence Asylum Press and to a general increase in printing. The outturn both in pages set up and in impressions printed was the highest on record. The increase of work was due mainly to the printing of electoral rolls and to the standardisation of forms. The cost of production per unit was, in consequence, lower than in the previous year.

District Presses.
Part II, para. 500.

108. There was a considerable increase in the value of the work done by the district presses, while there was a decrease both in cash receipts and charges.

Chemical Examiner's Department. (1912.)
Part II, paras. 501 to 504.

109. The total number of cases investigated by the Chemical Examiner in 1912 was 1,114 against 1,930 in the previous year. The bulk of the work done by the department was the investigation of cases of suspected human and animal poisoning and the carrying out of general analyses for various Government departments. Poison was detected in 56·48 per cent. of the cases of suspected human poisoning and in 71·07 per cent. of those of suspected animal poisoning. Of the 209 cases of suspected stains, blood and seminal stains were detected in 164 ; and 18 out of 26 cases were detected in the miscellaneous medico-legal section. The principal inorganic poisons employed were various compounds of arsenic, mercury and copper ; and the principal organic poisons were aconitine, stramonium, nux vomica, cerbera thevetia, oleander and opium. The principal miscellaneous articles examined were explosives, petroleum, turpentine and its substitutes, and matches for the Customs department ; sugar, canvas sheets, pickles and preserved foods for the Commissariat department ; sugar, flour and other food stuffs for the Military department ; pharmaceutical preparations, manures, explosives, vegetable oils, chemicals, inks, waters, ghee, liquid fuels and a variety of other articles for various Government departments, municipalities and private parties.

Charitable Institutions.
Part II, paras. 505 to 507.

110. Excluding dispensaries, there were 3,354 charitable institutions in the Presidency during the year with an aggregate income of over Rs. 15 lakhs. The majority of these were maintained by the general public and the remainder were supported or aided by Government or local bodies. Most of these institutions were intended for travellers and in many of them food was provided in addition to accommodation. More than one-sixth of the total number were intended exclusively for the accommodation and feeding of brahmans and bairagis. About 300 were for the relief of paupers. The daily average number of people in receipt of relief was about one in every thousand of the population, while over 13 millions of persons were aided at all the institutions in the course of the year.

Muhammadans in the Service of Government.
Part II, para. 508.

111. Apart from the appointments in the Public Works department, the percentage of Government appointments held by Muhammadans was 14·62, a slight increase on the figure for the preceding year. In the Public Works department, 1·96 per cent. of the appointments were held by Muhammadans. Most of the appointments held by them were in the lower grades of the various departments, by far the greater number being police constables on Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 per mensem. The proportion of Muhammadans to the total population of the Presidency according to the census of 1911 was 6·6.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS, Etc.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES.

1. *Vide* pages 1 to 10 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911–1912.

POLITICAL.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

2. *Vide* pages 11 to 33 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911–1912.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

3. *Vide* pages 34 to 54 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911–1912.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES.

4. *Vide* pages 55 to 60 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911–1912.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

5. *Vide* pages 61 to 72 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911–1912.

SYSTEM OF SETTLEMENTS.

6. *Vide* pages 73 to 86 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911–1912.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE BRITISH TERRITORY.

7. *Vide* pages 87 to 100 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911–1912.

DETAILS OF THE CENSUS OF 1911—TRIBES AND LANGUAGES.

8. *Vide* pages 101 to 104 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911–1912.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION. (1912–1913.)

9. On 30th of October 1912, the Right Honourable John, *Baron* Pentland of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E., took his seat as Governor of Madras, the office having been held up to that date, under the provisions of section LXIII of 3 and 4 William IV, cap. 85, by Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Member of Council, who then proceeded on deputation with the Public Services Commission.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

TRAVANCORE STATE.

(M.E. 1087—16TH AUGUST 1911 TO 15TH AUGUST 1912.)

[*Report on the Administration of Travancore for the year 1087 M.E.*]

[The Maharaja of Travancore, His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur, Shamsher Jang, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., is a Kshatriya; his age is 56 years and he has a male heir. The area of the State is 7,129 square miles and the population according to the census of 1911 is 3,428,975. The annual subsidy paid to the British Government is Rs. 8,10,652. The gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 1,37,67,588. The military force maintained during the year was 1,466.]

General and Political.

10. At the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General His Highness the Maharaja attended the Imperial Durbar held at Delhi. His Highness had an audience with His Majesty. His Highness received the Delhi Durbar Gold Medal. Among the distinguished personages who visited the State during the year was His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala. The eighth session of the Sree Mulam Popular Assembly commenced on 26th February 1912 and lasted till 5th March 1912.

Administration of the Land.

Land Revenue.

11. The net current demand for the year was Rs. 40,32,586 against Rs. 36,74,627 in the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the sale of the obsolete tank beds in the Padmanabhapuram Division. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 86,713.

Coercion. Processes.

12. The number of demands issued increased from 57,393 to 58,622. The number of distraints also increased, but there was a decrease in the number of actual sales.

Loans.

13. Loans were granted to agriculturists in five cases.

Survey.

14. The Survey department was reorganized during the year. The work of the department was confined, as in the previous year, to special and miscellaneous cadastral surveys.

Revenue settlement.

15. The reduced staff continued to work during the year being engaged upon the preparation of the final report and its appendices.

Land records.

16. The special staffs continued to work and substantial progress was made.

Protection.

17. Five ordinary meetings of the Legislative Council were held during the year and the following Regulations were passed :— Legislation.

(1) To consolidate and amend the law relating to the cultivation, manufacture, etc., of tobacco.
(2) To amend the law relating to the registration of documents.
(3) To amend the Revenue Recovery Regulation I of 1068.
(4) To amend the Stamp Regulation IV of 1080.
(5) To amend the Breach of Contract Regulation II of 1080.
(6) To modify and re-enact the law relating to Court Fees.
(7) To regulate the use of motor vehicles in Travancore.
(8) To amend the High Court Regulation I of 1067.
(9) To make special provision to prevent thefts of rubber.

Police.

18. The sanctioned strength of the Police force was raised from 1,763 to 1,766, but the actual strength was 1,760. One hundred policemen were prosecuted during the year, of whom 11 were convicted and 75 acquitted or discharged. The total number of departmental punishments was 585 against 503 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 448 was distributed in the shape of monetary rewards. The number of cognizable cases to be dealt with during the year was 4,416, and of non-cognizable cases 1,409 against 1,468 in the previous year. The percentage of conviction to persons charged was 64 against 65 in the previous year. The percentage of property recovered rose from 32 per cent. to 33 per cent.

Criminal Justice.

19. The number of courts that exercised criminal jurisdiction was 64. A new stationary magistrate's court was opened at Warkalai. The number of offences reported rose from 17,586 to 18,961. The percentage of conviction in respect of persons rose from 26 to 32. One hundred and sixty juvenile offenders were brought to trial and 51 of them were convicted. Of these 10 were sent to the Reformatory. Inclusive of arrears the total number of cases for disposal by the magistracy was 20,033. Of these 19,476 were disposed of and 557 left pending at the end of the year. The average duration of pendency rose from 40 to 45 days in preliminary enquiries and from 19 to 22 days in trials. The number of magistrates with appellate jurisdiction (9) was the same as in last year. The number of appeals rose from 1,069 to 1,134. At the end of the year there were 36 appeals pending. The average duration of an appeal rose from 16 to 24 days. The sessions courts disposed of 175 cases, leaving 7 pending at the end of the year. The average duration fell from 13 to 9 days. Appeals to the sessions courts numbered 644 as against 563 in the previous year and the number pending at the end of the year was 33. The High Court dealt with 12 referred, 149 appeal, and 534 revision cases.

Prisons.

20. The number of persons admitted at the Central Prison was 707. The average daily strength of convicts was 423 against 429 in the previous year. The health of the prisoners was not good ; the daily average of sick being 31 against 15 in the previous year. The deaths numbered 24 against 16 in the previous year. There was a considerable increase in the number of jail offences. Receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 47,960 and the expenditure to Rs. 57,204.

Civil Justice.

21. The total number of civil courts (41) was the same as in last year, but there were re-adjustments made in the jurisdiction of several of the courts. In munsifs' courts institutions rose from 51,617 to 57,445. The number for disposal inclusive of arrears, readmissions, etc., was 35,830 ordinary and 39,118 small cause suits. Seventy-nine per cent. of the cases were disposed of. The pendency increased from 12,911 to 15,592. There was a small increase in the average duration both of contested and uncontested suits. The number of ordinary suits filed in district courts fell from 616 to 600 while the number of small cause suits increased from 33 to 47. Fifty-three per cent. of the total number of cases were disposed of and the total number pending at the end of the year was 666 against 681 at the end of the previous year. The number of appeals instituted was considerably less than in the previous year. Including arrears the total number for disposal was 4,786 of which 3,050 were disposed of. The arrears at the end of the year were 1,736 against 1,785 in the preceding

Munsifs' Courts.

District Courts.

High Court. year. There was a large increase in the number both of first and of second appeals filed in the High Court. The total number for disposal including arrears was 1,735 and the number pending at the end of the year was 868.

Registration. 22. One new sub-registry office was opened during the year, raising the total number to 64. The total number of documents for registration rose from 228,845 to 249,232. Over 99 per cent. of the documents were registered on the day of presentation. The receipts of the department were Rs. 4,97,899 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,52,548.

Military. 23. The total strength of the Brigade fell from 1,474 to 1,466. The conduct of the men was, on the whole, satisfactory.

Production and Distribution. 24. The season was, on the whole, a favourable one. The average rainfall was 98 inches as in the previous year. Wages of labour and prices of food grains both rose.

Agriculture. 25. The usual experimental and demonstration work was carried on by the department. Cocoanut palm disease continued to engage the serious attention of the department.

Forests. 26. The total area of reserved forests was increased during the year by about five square miles and was 2,335 square miles. The total quantity of timber removed from the forests was 1,299,333 cubic feet. The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 9,56,628 and the expenditure to Rs. 6,73,245. There was a decrease of Rs. 31,112 in the net revenue.

Factories. 27. There were 76 factories working at the close of the year. Of these 39 were for tea-making and the remainder were for the manufacture of tiles, bricks, earthenware, cotton and coir yarn, for the extraction of cocoanut oil and for the husking of paddy. The total number of operatives at work was 5,981.

Trade. 28. The total external trade was valued at Rs. 5,86,01,325, the exports amounting to Rs. 3,82,99,641 and imports to Rs. 2,03,01,684. The aggregate tonnage of vessels calling at the ports was 5,10,012.

Anchal. 29. There were 195 anchal offices at the close of the year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,62,059 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,33,111.

Public Works Department. 30. The total expenditure on public works during the year was Rs. 27,66,222. The length of main roads maintained was 2,223 miles, of village roads 2,069 miles, of traces 383 miles and of canals 165 miles. The total expenditure on irrigation was Rs. 3,77,866. On the Kodayar Project the expenditure was Rs. 2,92,615. The railway from Shencottah to Quilon continued to work at a loss ; the guaranteed interest paid by the Durbar during the year was Rs. 1,46,093.

Communications.

Irrigation.

Railway.

Revenue and Finance. 31. The revenue of the year was Rs. 1,37,67,588, and the expenditure Rs. 1,34,54,991. The Durbar balance rose to Rs. 75,78,050. The large increase in expenditure was due mainly to the Maharaja's visit to Delhi and to the sexennial Murajapam ceremony.

Vital Statistics and Medical Service. 32. The total number of births registered in the year was 60,883 and of deaths 51,525. The total number of vaccinations performed during the year was 145,978 against 174,631 in the previous year. Twenty-two hospitals and 29 dispensaries were maintained during the year. The number of in-patients declined to 17,375 but the number of out-patients rose to 547,780 from 525,323 in the previous year. The number of vaidyasalas was the same as in the previous year. The total expenditure on medical relief was Rs. 4,65,192 against Rs. 3,77,563 in the previous year. The expenditure on account of the Sanitary Commissioner's department was Rs. 65,292. The town improvement committees spent Rs. 73,666. Two new committees were formed during the year.

Medical relief.

Sanitation.

Education. 33. There was a considerable amount of reorganisation in the Educational department and the pay and prospects of many members of the staff were improved. A beginning was made with a definite scheme of extended provision of buildings for elementary schools. The total number of recognized schools rose from 1,648 to 1,698 and the strength in the schools from 159,668 to 178,775. The increase was mainly in the

departmental schools. The gross expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,55,951. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,82,203.

34. The total expenditure on devaswoms was Rs. 14,54,658 and the receipts amounted to Rs. 57,924. The total expenditure on charities was Rs. 4,30,938. **Religious and Charitable Institutions.**

COCHIN STATE.

(M.E. 1087—17TH AUGUST 1911 TO 15TH AUGUST 1912.)

[*Report on the Administration of Cochin State for the year 1087 M.E.*]

[His Highness Raja Sri Sir Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Raja of Cochin, is a Kshatriya. He is 60 years of age and has male heirs. He was educated privately in English, Sanskrit and Malayalam. The Raja pays a tribute of Rs. 2,00,089 and maintains a military force of 290 men. According to the census of 1911 the population of the State is 918,110. The gross revenue of the State is estimated at Rs. 43,43,454.]

35. His Highness the Raja attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. In addition to his visit to Delhi, His Highness also visited Baroda, Rutlam and Jaipur. The tour was specially arranged to enable His Highness to visit some of the most interesting and important Native States. On 8th December a State visit was paid to His Majesty. On 14th December His Highness attended the investiture at which His Highness was decorated by His Majesty with the insignia of the Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. His Highness returned to Ernakulam on 29th December 1911. On 7th September 1911, His Highness went to Kanjirapalli and after a stay there of about three weeks returned to the Capital on 2nd October 1911. On 30th January 1912, His Highness went to Trichur to witness the 4th Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition and Cattle Show and returned to Tripunithura on 4th February 1912. His Highness spent nine weeks in Coonoor. Mr. A.R. Banerji, C.I.E., I.C.S., continued to be Dewan till 9th April 1912 when he proceeded on leave. Mr. K. Narayan Marar was appointed to act for him. **General and Political.**

36. The total current demand was Rs. 11,66,901 of which 99·6 per cent. was collected during the year against 99·2 per cent. in the previous year. Of the arrear demand of Rs. 9,888, Rs. 8,283 were collected and Rs. 942 were written off. The total number of coercive processes (4,403) was practically the same as in the previous year (4,405). The full budget allotment of Rs. 10,000 was advanced as loans to agriculturists during the year. **Administration of the Land.**

37. The Fishery department continued to work on the same lines as in the previous year. The total demand during the year was Rs. 9,689. Fisheries.

38. The management of the affairs of the Koodalmanickam devaswom was temporarily undertaken by the Durbar. Wards' estates.

39. The Durbar passed a Regulation regarding newspapers similar to the British Act XXV of 1867. They also issued a proclamation, having the force of law, for the stay of eviction suits pending the question of legislation on the relationship between landlords and tenants. **Protection.** Legislation.

40. The sanctioned strength of 63 officers and 477 men was maintained throughout the year. The total number of departmental punishments fell from 446 to 341. Good service promotions were given to 3, good service entries to 221 and monetary rewards to 62 men. The total number of cases for investigation during the year was 1,163 as against 1,553 in the previous year. The percentage of conviction to charged cases was 80·5 against 88·2 in the previous year. There was an increase in the number of grave crimes reported. The percentage of lost property recovered was 71·92. During the year security for good behaviour was ordered to be given by 11 persons out of the 41 against whom action was taken. Police.

41. Original jurisdiction was exercised by one third-class, seven second-class and one first-class magistrates' courts and by two sessions courts. The magistrates had for disposal 3,499 cases and the number left pending at the end of the year was 64. The percentage of conviction fell from 40·34 per cent. to 35·17 per cent. Compensation was ordered to be paid by 38 Criminal Justice.

complainants. In the sessions courts there were 42 cases, all of which were disposed of during the year. The District Magistrate disposed of 316 out of 328 appeals. The sessions courts dealt with 26 appeals. The Chief Court disposed of all the 23 appeals which were filed before it.

Prisons. 42. The number of jails was the same as in the previous year. At the end of the year there were 143 convicts, 5 undertrial and 13 civil prisoners in the jails. The daily average number of convicts rose from 114·49 to 128·56. The number of persons treated in the jail hospital increased from 652 to 879, but there were no deaths during the year.

Civil Justice. 43. The number of courts that exercised original civil jurisdiction was the same as in the previous year, viz., six munsifs' courts and two district courts. Appellate jurisdiction continued to be exercised by the two district courts and the Chief Court. The total number of suits filed during the year was 11,083 and the number disposed of was 10,957. There were 793 suits pending at the end of the year. The number of appeals filed was 930 and the number disposed of was 858. The Chief Court had 140 revision petitions for disposal during the year, the number undisposed of at the end of the year being 32.

Registration. 44. There was no change in the number (17) of the registration offices. The number of documents registered was 47,852 or 1,913 more than in the preceding year; 99·6 of these documents were registered on the day of presentation. The average value of a document registered was Rs. 409. There were no prosecutions for breaches of the Registration Regulation.

Military. 45. The total strength of military force maintained in the State at the end of the year was 23 officers and 247 men against a sanctioned strength of 23 officers and 251 men. The total cost of maintenance was Rs. 45,747 against Rs. 45,420 in the previous year.

Production and Distribution. Agriculture. 46. The Agricultural department carried on its work on much the same lines as in previous years. A start was made with experimental work with a view to giving agriculturists instruction in improved methods of cultivation. Four rural agricultural associations were formed during the year. The Agricultural Exhibition and Cattle Show was held as usual at Trichur.

Forests. 47. The forest area continued to be the same as in last year, namely 605 square miles. The receipts amounted to Rs. 6,23,252 against Rs. 8,12,364 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 3,28,767 against Rs. 3,46,034. The most important item of forest produce was teak. The total yield of

Coffee, Rubber. coffee duing the year was 591,628 lb. The area of land planted with rubber was 6,867 acres.

Trade. 48. One hundred and seven vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 98,331 tons entered and cleared at Malipuram. A sum of Rs. 9,359 was collected as port dues.

Public Works. 49. The expenditure of the Public Works department was Rs. 5,46,847 against Rs. 5,34,552 in the previous year. The expenditure on original communications was Rs. 23,558 and on repairs and maintenance Rs. 1,19,877. The mileage of roads under maintenance was 517 against 496 in the pre-

Irrigation vious year. The expenditure on irrigation amounted to Rs. 45,102 against Rs. 43,488 in the previous year.

Railway. 50. The State Railway continued to be worked by the South Indian Railway Company. The gross earnings were Rs. 6,00,960. The net receipts after deducting all expenses including the Company's share of the profits came to Rs. 2,86,437, which represents a return of 4·07 per cent. on the capital outlay.

Anchal. 51. The number of anchal offices remained the same as in the previous year. The receipts and expenditure of the department during the year were Rs. 17,598 and Rs. 26,793 as against Rs. 17,325 and Rs. 29,912, respectively, in the previous year.

Revenue and Finance. 52. The total receipts under service heads amounted to Rs. 43,43,454 and the expenditure to Rs. 40,07,563. The large increase in expenditure was due mainly to expenses connected with Delhi Durbar. For the first

time for a little over a decade the net balance was in favour of the State, the surplus amounting nearly to Rs. 2 lakhs.

Customs. 53. A sum of Rs. 1,37,870 was received by the Durbar from the British Government during the year, being half of the net customs collections at British Cochin for the official year 1911–12, as against Rs. 2,10,594 in the previous year.

Salt. 54. The receipts from salt rose from Rs. 3,69,590 to Rs. 3,79,884.

Excise. 55. The gross receipts of the excise department amounted to Rs. 10,79,476, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,89,439.

Stamps. 56. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 4,42,632 against Rs. 4,31,772 in the previous year.

Vital Statistics and Medical Services. 57. The total number of births registered was 16,331 and of deaths 13,799. The percentages to population were 1·78 and 1·50, respectively. There were 10 hospitals, 12 dispensaries and 2 asylums in the State. The number of patients treated was 268,423 the number of in-patients being 5,540. The total expenditure on medical relief during the year was Rs. 1,04,369 against Rs. 89,112 in the previous year.

Sanitation. 58. Considerable progress was made with the work undertaken by the Durbar for the improvement of the town of Ernakulam. The total expenditure by the Durbar, excluding Rs. 18,000 granted to town councils, was Rs. 22,857. The expenditure of the town councils was Rs. 49,162.

Education. 59. The new educational code came into full force on 17th August 1911. The total number of sirkar schools rose from 102 to 107, but the number of aided schools fell from 216 to 164. The number of unaided schools also fell from 697 to 544. These decreases are attributed to the working of the new code with its higher standard of efficiency. The total number of pupils under instruction in all schools was 47,209 against 51,363 in the previous year. Of the pupils under instruction, 31 per cent. were girls. There were 14 night schools at work this being one more than in the previous year. Two special schools were maintained, namely, the Training School and the Government Technical, Commercial and Industrial School.

Religious and Charitable Endowments. 60. The total receipts from devaswoms amounted to Rs. 3,76,593 against Rs. 3,83,314 in the previous year. The net receipts of the department were Rs. 48,198. The total balance at the credit of devaswoms was Rs. 9,72,523 at the close of the year. The expenditure on charitable institutions amounted to Rs. 45,543.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.

(FASLI 1322—1ST JULY 1912 TO 30TH JUNE 1913.)

[*Report on the Administration of Pudukkottai for fasli 1322.*]

[His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Sir Marthanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Raja of Pudukkottai, is a Kallar by caste and a Saivite by religion. He is 37 years of age and unmarried. He was educated by an English tutor. The population of the State according to the census of 1911 is 411,878. The actual receipts for fasli 1322 were Rs. 18·48 lakhs. The Raja pays no tribute. The military force maintained by the State consists of 110 infantry and 19 cavalry. The Collector of Trichinopoly is *ex-officio* Political Agent for the State.]

General and Political. 61. His Highness the Raja returned to Pudukkottai from Europe in November 1912. The improvement in His Highness' health enabled His Highness to stay in India much longer than on former occasions and to devote his full attention to the affairs of his State. His Highness paid a State visit to His Excellency the Governor at Madras in December 1912. His Highness paid an official visit to the Benares State in January 1913 and to Bikanir in February 1913. His Highness left for Europe in March 1913 after a stay of four months and a half. The most memorable event of the year was the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of His Highness' rule which synchronised with the bestowal of the distinction of G.C.I.E. upon His Highness by His Majesty the King-Emperor. In celebration of the

event, His Highness announced his intention to remit for a period of three years the taxes known as *kanakkuvari* and *moturpha* amounting to Rs. 30,000 per annum. In February 1913 Mr. G. T. H. Bracken, I.C.S., Superintendent, went on leave and was succeeded by Mr. J. T. Gwynn, I.C.S., the rest of the State Council remaining unchanged.

Administration of the Land.

Current demand.

Old arrears.

Land Revenue Charges.

62. The total current demand under Land Revenue rose from Rs. 9,29,366 to Rs. 9,58,145. Exclusive of revenue derived from the sale of waste lands and house sites and from the redemption price levied on agricultural lands converted into house site the current demand for the fasli was Rs. 8,76,249. Of this amount Rs. 8,44,482 or 96·51 per cent. were collected within the fasli. Out of the arrear balance of Rs. 1,25,702 a sum of Rs. 70,174 was collected and Rs. 7,938 written off the accounts. Of the balance a large proportion is irrecoverable and will shortly be written off the accounts. Quit-rent arrears amounted to Rs. 28,784. The expenditure under Land Revenue was Rs. 1,08,100 or 13·17 per cent. of the current collections against 13·27 per cent. in the previous fasli.

Survey and Land records.

Settlement.

63. There was a net outlay of Rs. 9,000 on Land Records during the year, mainly incurred in an attempt to produce a satisfactory field measurement book. The work was attended with difficulties and the progress was slow. About Rs. 3,000 was spent on inam survey but progress was slow and arrangements are being made to conduct the work on the simplest and most expeditious lines. The progress of the settlement of inams was less rapid than had been anticipated and settlement notices were issued in only 210 of the 1,500 cases to be dealt with. The Revenue Settlement operations were virtually brought to a close by the introduction of settlement rates in the Tirumayyam taluk where the result of the settlement was a slight fall in the fixed demand. The total assessment on the " Ain " lands of the State has risen, as a result of the operations, from Rs. 6,88,649 to Rs. 7,02,080 and an equitable re-adjustment of the incidence of the land assessment has been carried out. The total cost of the Settlement operations from their inception was Rs. 1,94,135.

Protection.

Legislation.

64. Six Regulations were passed during the year, the most important being those dealing with Land Acquisition and Forests.

Police.

Crime.

Criminal Justice.

Appeals.

Prisons.

65. The District Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, is ex-officio Superintendent of the State Police. Under him are a deputy superintendent, 9 sub-inspectors and 266 head constables and constables. At the end of the fasli the force was 21 short of its full complement. On the whole the conduct of the force was satisfactory. Rewards for good work amounted to Rs. 160. There was a decrease in the number of cases reported during the fasli from 2,792 to 2,480. The percentage of detection fell from 89 to 87. The percentage of detection in grave crimes, particularly in house-breaking cases, remained poor. Forty-three cases were charged under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and in 14 cases the parties were bound over to be of good behaviour. Of the nine cases committed to the sessions, three ended in conviction. There were three first-class, nine second-class and eight third-class magistrates. The total number of cases for disposal was 4,483. During the year 4,309 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 174 cases pending at the end of the fasli. The percentage of conviction was slightly lower than in the previous fasli. There were 30 appeals filed in the Chief Court and in nine of them the convictions were reversed. Criminal revision petitions numbered 45 of which 4 were pending at the end of the fasli. In the Court of the Chief Magistrate there were 102 appeals, of which 79 were disposed of. The percentage of confirmation was 40·5 against 61·3 in the previous fasli. Of the 36 revision petitions all but 4 were disposed of. At the beginning of the fasli there were 113 prisoners in confinement. Admissions were 414 and discharges 448 leaving 79 prisoners in confinement at the close of the fasli. The health of the prisoners was satisfactory. Juvenile convicts were given instruction in useful trades in the workshop apart from ordinary convicts. The receipts of the department were Rs. 2,598 against Rs. 2,788 in fasli 1321 and the expenditure was Rs. 13,234 against Rs. 9,016.

66. The number of civil courts was 12, the Chief Court with its Registrar and 11 rural small cause courts. The total number of suits instituted decreased from 7,824 to 7,451. Including arrears, the total number of suits for disposal was 8,645 of which 7,629 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,016 pending at the close of the fasli. Regular suits were tried by the Chief Court only. The average duration of contested suits was 236 days. The average duration of small cause suits was 82 days. The number of regular appeals for disposal was 298 and the number left pending at the close of the fasli was 108 against 75 in fasli 1321. There were 54 second appeals of which 41 were disposed of. Civil Justice. Original suits. Appeals.

67. The number of registry offices was 12 as in the preceding fasli. The number of registrations relating to immovable property rose from 15,591 to 16,905, while the number of registrations relating to movable property fell from 1,584 to 1,333. The aggregate value of documents registered was Rs. 54,13,635 against Rs. 47,45,395 in the previous fasli. Of the documents brought for registration 99·23 per cent. were registered on the day of presentation. The receipts of the department rose from Rs. 31,889 to Rs. 35,926, while the expenditure fell from Rs. 22,581 to Rs. 20,734. Registration.

68. The strength of the military force was 110 infantry and 19 cavalry. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 22,052. Military.

69. The agricultural season was on the whole fair. The rainfall of the earlier months was deficient, but the north-east monsoon was favourable, so that the fasli was on the whole more prosperous than the previous one. Both wet and dry crops yielded a fair outturn. The total rainfall was 34·07 inches against 30·77 inches in the previous fasli. The price of the staple food grains continued to rise. Pasture and fodder were generally available and the condition of cattle good. **Production and Distribution.** Season and crops.

70. The area under " Forest " was approximately 120 square miles including seven game preserves covering an area of 55 square miles. The forest reserve consists of scrub jungles containing no timber trees of value, but yielding considerable quantities of firewood, green leaves for manuring purposes and other minor produce. One hundred and fifty-four acres of waste land were prepared for casuarina cultivation and the seedlings planted are reported to be thriving. The process of reafforestation went on with fair success in seven scrub jungles. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 67,060 and the gross expenditure to Rs. 28,752, the net revenue being Rs. 38,308 as against Rs. 29,134 in fasli 1321. Forests.

71. An agricultural demonstration and experimental farm consisting of 7 acres of dry and 3 acres of wet land was opened in fasli 1321. The farm is conveniently situated near the weekly market and has on market days attracted a considerable number of visitors. Operations were mainly directed towards demonstrating the value of single seedling planting of paddy and of green manures on wet lands and of Cambodia cotton and Transvaal cumbu on dry lands. Agriculture.

72. For executive purposes the Public Works department was organised in three divisions, one for roads and buildings and two for irrigation. The town was constituted temporarily a separate division chiefly for the new palace which is under construction. The total expenditure of the department fell from Rs. 3,38,845 to Rs. 2,63,693. The expenditure on irrigation was Rs. 51,028 or only 51 per cent. of the budget allotment. The expenditure of the Minor Irrigation department was Rs. 16,740. The expenditure on civil buildings was Rs. 91,996 or 38·17 per cent. of the budget allotment. The expenditure on roads fell from Rs. 82,100 to Rs. 51,205. Establishment charges rose to Rs. 44,115 and represented 19·88 per cent. of the total outlay on works. **Public Works.**

73. The total revenue was higher than that of fasli 1321 by Rs. 1,78,067 and amounted to Rs. 18,48,354. Of the increase, Rs. 50,405 was due to cash adjustments under " Civil Works " necessitated by a change in the system of accounting. About Rs. 35,000 represented the interest on Government promissory notes due in the previous fasli but not adjusted till fasli 1322, while Rs. 34,000 represented the value of certain jewels of the late **Revenue and Finance.**

Chinnaranmanai Jaghir credited to State funds in the fasli. There was also a marked increase under most heads of revenue. The expenditure for the fasli fell below that of fasli 1321 by Rs. 1,55,367. The fall is mainly due to a decrease of over Rs. 1 lakh in the expenditure under "Irrigation" and "Civil Works." A further saving resulted from the closing of the settlement operations and the absence of the exceptional expenditure incurred in connection with the Delhi Durbar. Against this is to be set the expenditure on the Silver Jubilee celebration. The closing balance was Rs. 27,99,211 of which Rs. 16,00,600 was invested in Government promissory notes or fixed deposit.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

74. Public health was on the whole good. There were spasmodic outbreaks of cholera and small-pox, but no serious mortality. It has not yet been possible to secure accurate statistics, but as reported the birth and death rates were 17·1 and 14·2, respectively, per mille of the population.

Medical relief.

The medical institutions of the State are a town hospital, a women and children's dispensary and nine rural dispensaries. At the town hospital the number of in-patients increased while the number of out-patients decreased. There was a considerable increase in the number of cases treated at the women and children's dispensary, the daily average attendance increasing from 103·1 to 106·8. At the rural dispensaries the number of patients treated fell from 61,205 to 56,689. The total expenditure on the department was Rs. 41,646.

Vaccination.

Vaccination is now compulsory throughout the State. Including 165 re-vaccinations 10,720 cases were vaccinated. The percentage of success was 98·04. The cost of the department was Rs. 3,004 and the average cost of each successful vaccination was 4 annas and 7 pies against 5 annas and 6 pies in the previous fasli.

Conservancy.

The conservancy of Pudukkottai town was controlled by the Municipal Council. The general health of the town was satisfactory and the sanitation on the whole sufficient. The town water-works gave an uninterrupted supply of water but the filtering system proved unsatisfactory. The conservancy of the villages outside the town except of those for which there are union panchayats is controlled by the Revenue department. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 7,691.

Instruction.

75. The educational institutions under direct State management consisted of a second grade college, 2 lower secondary, 3 special and 145 primary schools. The schools under private management were one lower secondary and 145 primary schools, which received grants-in-aid, and 74 unaided schools. Elementary education is free throughout the State except in the capital. There was an increase in the attendance at the two State secondary schools both of which worked well. State primary schools increased and private schools decreased in number. The number of boys receiving instruction in State and aided schools rose from 11,284 to 11,526. There was a decrease in the number attending unaided schools. The total number of girls receiving instruction in all schools was 1,292 against 1,157 in fasli 1321. The expenditure under all heads (excluding college) was Rs. 49,334.

College.

The number of pupils on the rolls of the college on the last day of the fasli was 606, an increase of 86 over the figure for fasli 1321. The expenditure fell from Rs. 20,703 to Rs. 19,481.

BANGANAPALLE STATE.

[Administration Report of the Banganapalle State for the official year 1912–1913.]

[Nawab Saiyid Ghulam Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Banganapalle, is a Muhammadan of the Shiah sect. He is 39 years old and has male heirs. He was educated privately at Banganapalle and is acquainted with Urdu, Telugu and English. The Nawab pays no tribute and maintains no military force. The population of the State according to the census of 1911 is 39,356. The gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 2·97 lakhs. The Collector of Kurnoolis Political Agent for the State.]

General and Political.

76. The State continued to be administered by the Nawab with the assistance of his Diwan. The eldest son of the Nawab was sent to Newington in December 1912 to be educated.

Administration of the Land.

77. The total demand under Land Revenue was Rs. 1,99,983 and the sum actually collected was Rs. 1,98,725. An amount of Rs. 6,734 was disbursed in loans to agriculturists.

78. Of the two blocks out of five awaiting demarcation at the close of the preceding year one was finally settled and demarcated in the course of the year. The total revenue from forests during the year was Rs. 5,888. Forests.

79. As in the preceding year the strength of all ranks together was 77. Of the 150 persons sent up for trial 92 were convicted. The percentage of convictions to persons charged rose from 29·1 to 61·33. Protection. Police.

80. Of the 242 criminal cases (including 19 pending at the close of the previous year) for disposal 229 cases were disposed of, 185 by the Tahsildar-Magistrate, 43 by the Diwan and 1 by the Nawab. There were five appeals to the Nawab's Court and one to the Diwan's Court. Criminal Courts.

81. There were 17 criminals in the Jail at the beginning of the year and 34 were admitted and 29 discharged during the year, leaving 22 still in Jail including 4 life convicts. Discipline was satisfactory and health good. Jails.

82. The Munsif's Court disposed of 217 out of 242 suits and the Diwan's Court 1 out of 3. The Diwan disposed of 17 appeals in his Court, and confirmed the decisions in 11 cases. Civil Justice.

83. The number of documents for registration again fell from 866 to 861. Registration.

84. The year was one of prosperity and the yield of crops, especially paddy, satisfactory. There was a slight rise in the prices of a few food-grains. A sum of Rs. 49,582 was spent on public works including Rs. 12,078 on roads and Rs. 8,668 on wells and irrigation works. Experiments in silk-weaving were tried during the year with satisfactory results. Production and Distribution. Public Works.

85. The total receipts showed an increase and amounted to Rs. 2,77,027, the increase being attributed to the collection of outstanding balances and to increased cultivation. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 3,89,158, the highest sum during the past five years. Revenue and Finance.

86. The number of births registered was 853, and the number of deaths 850. There was a fall in the average daily attendance at the State Hospital from 127 to 111, but the expenditure increased from Rs. 4,655 in the previous year to Rs. 5,321. Vital Statistics and Medical Service.

87. The daily average of attendance at all schools rose from 893 to 963. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 8,669 as against Rs. 8,494 in the previous year. The total number of pupils under instruction was 1,247. Two girls' schools (one a private school for Muhammadan girls) were opened during the year. Instruction.

88. The receipts of the Municipality including a State grant of Rs. 5,000 amounted to Rs. 13,052, but considerable sums still awaited collection at the end of the year. The administration was satisfactory. Several new streets were opened and a new building for the Municipal office is under construction. Municipal Council.

SANDUR STATE.

[*Administration Report of the Sandur State for the official year 1912–1913.*]

[The Raja of Sandur, Raja Srimant Venkatarao, Rao Saheb, Hindu Rao Ghorpade Mamlukatmadar, Senapati, is a Mahratta. He is 21 years of age. He was in the year under report receiving training in the work of administering his State. There are no male heirs. The Raja pays no tribute and maintains no military force. According to the census of 1911 the population of the State is 13,517. The estimated gross revenue is Rs. 1,02,806. The State was administered by the Diwan under the general control of the Collector of Bellary who is Political Agent.]

89. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur T. Kothandarama Nayudu Garu continued to hold the office of Diwan. General and Political.

90. Receipts from Land Revenue rose from Rs. 18,280 to Rs. 18,929. Administration of the Land.

91. The Police force, as in last year, consisted of 1 inspector, 5 head constables and 32 constables. Of the 25 cases reported by them 19 ended in conviction while one case was still pending at the end of the year. Protection. Police.

Courts.

92. The Diwan disposed of 27 criminal cases and 13 original civil suits. The Political Agent disposed of two original civil suits and one civil appeal.

Production and Distribution.

93. The rainfall was 37·89 inches as against the average for the last five years of 25·69. Forest revenue amounted to Rs. 12,144 including Rs. 8,000 paid as rent by the British Government. The General Sandūr Mining Company employed 961 coolies and transported 41,602 tons of manganese. A mining lease for iron was sanctioned during the year and a prospecting company transported 350 tons of red oxide.

Revenue and Finance.

94. Receipts increased from Rs. 84,996 to Rs. 92,410. Expenditure rose from Rs. 65,587 to Rs. 72,432 the increase being mainly under the head of "Civil List" and being due to special allotments for wedding and other gifts sent to the Akalkot, Jamkhandi and Baroda ruling families.

Vital Statistics.

95. The birth rate declined from 34 to 30 per thousand and the death rate from 57 to 27 per thousand. There were no epidemics during the year but malaria, as usual, was prevalent. The total number of patients treated at the dispensary was 10,016. In Sandūr town new streets to the length of 256 yards were opened while old ones 114 yards in length were widened.

Sanitation.

Education.

96. The total number of pupils on the rolls of all schools declined and there was also a falling off in the daily average attendance. The one secondary school in the state was, owing to insufficient attendance, converted into a first-grade elementary school. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,708.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

(FASLI 1322—1ST JULY 1912 TO 30TH JUNE 1913.)

[*Season and Crop Report for the agricultural year 1912–1913.*]

97. The south-west monsoon of fasli 1322 was on the whole favourable. The rainfall was above the average in the majority of districts. There were high floods in the Kistna in July and in the Godavari in August, both of which did considerable damage. The north-east monsoon was also favourable, the rainfall being in excess of the normal in all districts except in the Circars. The rainfall in the dry weather was below the average everywhere. The total crop area of the fasli was 39,120,000 acres against a normal area of 36,686,000 acres. There was an increase in the areas under all the principal food and industrial crops with the exception of cholam, gingelly, castor and indigo. The prices of food grains were in almost all districts above the level of the previous year. They were however below the scarcity rates in all districts except Salem and South Arcot where the price of cumbu touched that level. The stocks of grains were generally sufficient. The total loss of cattle from diseases was 50,108 against 51,354 in the previous year. The drop was particularly noticeable in the case of rinderpest, the mortality from which was only 58 per cent. of that in the previous year. The large profits which are obtainable from well and properly cultivated fields of Cambodia cotton and groundnut have induced many ryots to treat these crops improvidently. Cambodia is grown under conditions unsuited for it and is mixed with country cotton. The results are complaints of deterioration in quality and a fall in price due to adulteration. Groundnut is being cultivated in places in defiance of all rotations disclosing a danger of decreased returns and decreased values. There is no doubt however that, for the time being, these crops have brought much money into the agricultural tracts and that a portion of that money is going back to the land in the shape of more wells and more manure. Prices of food-stuffs remained high and those of cotton and jaggery only fell slightly. The year has thus been a profitable one. The increase of well-built brick or storied houses in the hamlets and villages of Tinnevelly has been very marked during the last ten years. The land there is passing more and more into the hands of the cultivating classes at the expense of the absentee holders and the

lower castes who formerly owned little land are gradually and steadily acquiring more. A continuation of years of fair outturn and high price will enable the industrious small holder to establish his position more firmly. The same tendency is reported from other districts though not in such a marked degree as in Tinnevelly. The complaint of scarcity of labour is heard in most districts and except where the labourer is bound to the landlord by previous debts, as is frequently the case in Tanjore, higher wages than hithertofore have to be paid. In the Ceded Districts they were 50 to 75 per cent. above the level of a few years ago. For those actually engaged in agriculture and not bound by ruinous contracts the year was a profitable one.

POLITICAL PENSIONS. (1912.)

98. Political pensions in force on 1st January 1912 amounted to Rs. 3,10,428 per annum and were distributed among 556 pensioners. During the year pensions amounting to Rs. 24,900-14-0 per annum were either newly sanctioned or were transferred from other provinces and pensions amounting to Rs. 23,429-3-0 per annum either lapsed or were capitalised and paid off or were transferred to other provinces. Thirty-one pensioners died and six partly or wholly commuted their pensions during the year. The pensions in force on 1st January 1913 amounted to Rs. 3,11,899-11-0 per annum and were distributed among 559 pensioners. The Carnatic Stipendiaries and the Tanjore family were paid Rs. 2,42,942-7-10 and Rs. 32,079-8-3, respectively.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

REALIZATION OF LAND REVENUE.

(FASLI 1321—1ST JULY 1911 TO 30TH JUNE 1912.)

[*Report on the Settlement of Land Revenue for fasli 1321.*]

General.

99. The land revenue of the presidency is derived from (*a*) peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates, (*b*) shrotriem jodi or quit-rent levied on inam villages, (*c*) assessment, including water-rate, on lands held under the ryotwari system and (*d*) miscellaneous revenue including quit-rent on minor inams.

Peshkash.

100. The total amount of peshkash payable during the year was Rs. 49,90,568 against Rs. 49,90,013 in the preceding year.

Shrotriem Jodi.

101. The quit-rent payable to Government on villages held on shrotriem or favourable tenure was Rs. 7,53,026 or Rs. 464 less than in the previous fasli. The decrease is mainly due to the redemption of quit-rent on enfranchised personal inams and to the resumption of inams.

Ryotwari and Miscellaneous.

102. The total extent of ryotwari holdings, 24·99 million acres, exceeded that of the previous fasli by about 112,000 acres. The increase was contributed to by all districts except Tinnevelly and Malabar. The decrease in Tinnevelly was due to changes resulting from re-survey and re-settlement while that in Malabar was mainly due to re-measurement. The total assessment on holdings was Rs. 506·6 lakhs against Rs. 504·7 lakhs in the preceding fasli. More than half the increase occurred in Tinnevelly and Coimbatore. In the former district it was due to the enhancement at re-settlement and to the composition of palmyra tax with the land assessment and, in the latter, to the introduction of re-settlement rates in the Erode taluk and the Talavadi firka of Kollegal taluk. There was a large decrease in Cuddapah owing to the transfer to dry at re-settlement of dasabandam well lands in Pullampet and Rayachoti taluks, to the revisions of wet ayakats and to the grouping of irrigation sources. Compared with the previous year the area cropped on ryotwari holdings showed a decrease of 257,418 acres or about 1 per cent. of the total holdings, while an increase of 280,753 acres occurred under 'waste charged.' The decrease in area cropped was mainly due to the unfavourable character of the season. Including area under miscellaneous cultivation the total area cropped was 21·04 million acres. The revenue from water-rate and second crop charges amounted to Rs. 30·77 lakhs against Rs. 32·50 lakhs in the preceding fasli. The decrease was mainly due to the unfavourable character of the season. Compared with the previous year there was a nett increase of Rs. 6,14,753 in remission, 'season remissions' showing an increase and 'beriz deductions' a decrease. Under the head of waste remitted the amount was Rs. 4·87 lakhs. The remission for withered and short crops amounted to Rs. 1,82,263. Tirvakammi remission (*i.e.*, remission of the difference between wet and dry assessment on wet lands cultivated with dry crops owing to insufficiency or failure of water-supply) amounted to Rs. 3,67,015 against Rs. 75,008 in the previous fasli, and was large in Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool, Chittoor and Salem. Fixed remissions amounted to Rs. 3·07 lakhs or Rs. 1·35 lakhs less than in the previous fasli, the decrease being mainly due to a reduction of Rs. 1·07 lakhs under increment remissions chiefly in South Canara and Malabar. Beriz deductions (*i.e.*, deductions made from village collections

Remissions.

in favour of inamdars and religious institutions) amounted to Rs. 8·76 lakhs or about Rs. 0·31 lakh less than in the previous fasli. The decrease was mainly due to the fact that some of the allowances were not claimed by the inamdars.

Miscellaneous Revenue.

103. Miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 90·60 lakhs or 3·35 lakhs more than in the previous fasli. There was an increase of Rs. 1·70 lakhs in the revenue for water-rate on inam lands, and proprietary villages; the increase being mainly due to heavy rains in Godavari and to the opening of channels in Kistna which were closed during the second crop season in the previous fasli. Enhanced water-rate on lands irregularly irrigated showed a considerable increase due to more irregular irrigation and to enhancement of penalties. The revenues from the occupation of poramboke land amount to Rs. 5·68 lakhs. There are still however some districts in which particulars are not available for distinguishing between real poramboke and unassessed waste. Of the revenue from poramboke cultivation Rs. 3·71 lakhs represent enhanced charge and this was levied on 29,163 acres of land which gives an average rate of Rs. 13 per acre.

Cesses.

104. The current demand under cesses was Rs. 66,37,620, being a very slight increase over the demand for fasli 1320. There was an increase in the land-cess on permanently-settled estates and in the cess on ryotwar and miscellaneous and a decrease in the land-cess on whole inam villages.

Collections.

105. The current demand under land revenue and cesses was Rs. 7,29,45,936. Rs. 7,20,17,780 or 98·7 per cent. was collected within the fasli and a sum of Rs. 311 was written off the accounts. The total arrear demand under all heads was Rs. 14,41,464 of which Rs. 13,50,821 or 93·7 per cent. was collected within the fasli and Rs. 23,132 or 1·6 per cent. was written of the accounts. The total balance outstanding at the close of the fasli including both arrears and current was Rs. 9,95,356.

Coercive Processes.

106. There has been a progressive decrease in recent years in the total number of coercive processes issued and the number in the year under report shows a further decline, being 1,448,613 against 1,716,316 in fasli 1320. Of the total number, demand notices, which are little more than reminders, formed about 83 per cent. There was an increase in the number of sale notices and sales. The actual number of sales was, however, only 3,491 which is only 3·91 per cent. of the number of cases in which sale notices were issued. The number of defaulters whose property was actually sold was only 0·09 per cent. of the total number of pattas. The lands sold for arrears fetched on an average 4·8 times the assessment in the case of dry lands and 4·9 times the assessment in the case of wet lands. The total area of land bought in by Government for want of bidders was 4,617 acres of dry and 1,774 acres of wet.

Loans and Advances.

107. The advances made under the Land Improvement Loans Act during fasli 1321 amounted to Rs. 3·08 lakhs and those under the Agriculturists' Loans Act to Rs 3·68 lakhs. The aggregate amount advanced under both Acts was thus Rs. 6·76 lakhs against Rs. 6·04 lakhs in the previous fasli. The increase was noticeable in the districts of Kurnool, Bellary, Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor, Tanjore and Tinnevelly while the decrease was large in the districts of Salem and Trichinopoly. Where an increase occurred it was generally due to the unfavourable character of the season. In regard to the amounts advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act Rs. 1,63,791 or about 53 per cent. were for sinking new wells; Rs. 50,903 were for repairing old wells and Rs. 38,250 for the reclamation of land. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act Rs. 3,09,380 or 84 per cent. were advanced for the purchase of cattle; Rs. 25,376 were lent for the purchase of fodder; and Rs. 13,015 were lent for the purchase of seed-grain. The aggregate amount of principal and interest repayable during the year under both Acts was Rs. 9,84,790, of which sum 31 per cent. was collected without resort to coercive processes and 54 per cent. after the issue of demand notices only. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 1,26,163. The total amount of interest collected during the year was Rs. 2,50,945 and after deducting the interest payable by the Local Government to the Government of India the

net amount accruing to the Local Government was Rs. 89,096 against Rs. 75,849 in the previous fasli.

Expenditure. 108. The charges of district administration, including salaries, etc, of revenue inspectors but excluding those of village establishments were Rs. 56,14,350 or 7·6 per cent. of the land revenue and cesses realised against 7·5 per cent. in the preceding fasli. The village service charges including proprietary estates were Rs. 59,17,913. Including this sum which is met from provincial funds the total charges were 15·7 per cent. of the collections of land revenue and cesses.

Transfers of Registration. 109. Transfers of revenue registration fall under one or other of three heads:—(i) transfers applied for through registration officers, (ii) transfers applied for direct to revenue officers, and (iii) transfer proposed by revenue officers *suo motu*. Under the first head 55,519 applications were received during the fasli against 56,120 in the previous fasli. The number presented direct to revenue officers was 55,980 and the number of cases dealt with by revenue officers on their own initiative was 13,676.

SURVEYS. (1912–1913.)

[*G.O. No. 2978, Revenue, dated 9th October 1913.*]

Surveys. 110. The six parties, including the one employed on estate survey, which were at work at the end of the previous year continued their operations, No. I in Ganjam and Kistna, No. II in Chittoor and Anantapur, No. III in Anantapur, No. IV in Ramnad and Trichinopoly and Nos. V and VI in North Arcot. The outturn of all the parties together amounted to 9 square miles of block survey, 129 square miles of cadastral survey, 345 square miles of cadastral re-survey and 1,657 square miles of cadastral revision survey. The outturn fell short of the forecast by 217·1 square miles. Deducting Rs. 2,42,495 recovered from proprietors of estates, etc., and Rs. 29,972 recovered by the Central office under article 96, Civil Account Code, the net expenditure for the year was Rs. 7,15,119 against Rs. 6,73,546 in the previous year. The cost per acre to landholders varied from 3 annas and 5 pies in North Arcot to 8 annas and 11 pies in Ramnad.

Outturn.

Cost.

Survey Parties. 111. No. I Party was at work in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Kistna and was concerned almost entirely with estate survey. The Party completed during the year 113·5 square miles of initial survey and 9 square miles of block survey besides the theodolite survey of 351 square miles. No. II Party completed the revision survey of Madanapalle taluk. It also surveyed some scattered localities in Cuddapah and Anantapur and did 43 square miles of revision survey in Kadiri taluk. In all the Party did 449 square miles of revision survey, 29·7 of re-survey and 4 of original survey. The operations of No. III Party were confined to the Kadiri taluk. The Party completed the revision survey of 413 square miles. The Party had heavy work in connection with the disposal of land complaints. No. IV Party re-surveyed 278 square miles in the Trichinopoly district. In Ramnad district the re-survey of 36 square miles of Srivilliputtur was completed and the initial survey of the two main villages in Pamban island was begun. In Tinnevelly an area of 9·5 square miles was surveyed. Street surveys were conducted in nine unions. Land complaint work was very heavy. The outturn of No. V Party was 423 square miles of revision survey. Street surveys were conducted in five unions. No. VI Party completed the revision survey of 372 square miles. The inspections made during the year by gazetted officers were 1,227 against 956 in the previous year.

Inspections.

Central Office. 112. The area of village maps printed during the year was 2,744 square miles. Ferro-prussiate copies for an area of 305 square miles were also supplied to Special Settlement Officers. Revised touring maps of five districts, taluk maps of three taluks, revised maps of 42 taluks, reprints of three taluk maps and an up-to-date map of one taluk were published during the year.

Maps.

Cost. 113. The total cost of the Central office was Rs. 2,30,635.

SETTLEMENTS. (1912–1913.)

[*G.O. No. 2978, Revenue, dated 9th October 1913.*]

Parties.

114. All the five Settlement parties, which were at work at the end of the previous year, continued operations during 1912–1913—No. I in Chingleput and North Arcot, No. II in Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, No. III in Cuddapah, Chittoor and Anantapur, No. IV in Tinnevelly, Ramnad and Madura and No. V in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari.

Districts.

115. The diglott registers of 235 Uriya villages in Berhampore taluk, of the 33 villages in the Mohiri khandam and of 100 whole inam villages in the Nellore district were submitted to the Board of Revenue. Proposals for the resettlement of the previously settled tract of Goomsur taluk and for the initial settlement of the unsettled villages in that taluk as well as in the Chokkapad khandam were submitted to Government during the year.

Ganjam Resettlement.

116. The operations preliminary to survey were carried on by the special revenue staff chiefly in the taluks of Polur, Cheyyar and Wandiwash. The records of 316 villages were handed over to the Survey department. The final checking of the revision survey records of 411 villages was completed. Inspection work preliminary to resettlement was completed in Wallajah and Arkonam and begun in Cheyyar and Gudiyattam. Proposals for the resettlement of seven taluks were submitted to Government.

North Arcot Resettlement.

117. The resettlement work was wound up during the year. The diglott registers of 407 villages were submitted to the Board of Revenue.

Chingleput Resettlement.

118. The introduction of the new rates of assessment in the Pullampet and Rayachoti taluks was completed during the year. Diglott registers of 87 villages in Pullampet and 58 villages in Rayachoti were submitted to the Board of Revenue. Resettlement operations continued in the Vayalpad taluk and objections in respect of 100 villages were heard during the year. Statistics for the preparation of the scheme report for the resettlement of the taluks of Chittoor, Palmaner and Chandragiri were collected and the report has since been submitted to Government. In Kadiri and Madanapalle the final check of survey records was in progress. In Chittoor and Palmaner the special revenue staff was engaged in the revision of adangals, which work they completed in the Chandragiri taluk.

Cuddappah, Chittoor and Anantapur Resettlement.

119. Fair accounts for all the villages of the Kollegal taluk, of 82 villages of the Pollachi taluk and of 69 villages of the Udamalpet taluk were completed and sent to the Revenue department during the year. Diglott registers of 301 villages were submitted to the Board. The revision of adangals was completed in 29 villages in the Trichinopoly taluk.

Coimbatore and Trichinopoly Resettlement.

120. The work of introduction of new rates was completed in the Sattur and Sankaranayinarkoil taluks and was begun in the Srivilliputtur taluk. Fair accounts of 31 villages of the taluk were sent to the Tahsildar. The diglott registers of 170 villages were submitted to the Board of Revenue. The Special staff completed the revision of adangals in the 13 villages of the Palni taluk which were outstanding at the end of the previous year, as well as the final check of the survey records of all the villages in the Srivilliputtur taluk.

Tinnevelly, Ramnad and Madura Resettlement.

Registers.

121. During the year 1,461 manuscript diglott registers were received in the Board's office, 1,330 of which were scrutinized, 736 were printed during the year and 711 were issued to Collectors.

Finance.

122. The total expenditure during the year fell from Rs. 6,72,661 to Rs. 6,32,312. Of this sum Rs. 1,15,894 were spent on the Controlling office, Rs. 4,95,782 on the five Settlement parties and Rs. 20,636 on the printing of registers.

LAND RECORDS. (1912–1913.)

[*G.O. No. 2978, Revenue, dated 9th October 1913.*]

Staff.

123. During the year a land records tahsildar and four land records revenue inspectors were newly posted to Chittoor and were employed under the Special Settlement Officer. The establishments in Ganjam, Cuddapah, North Arcot and Coimbatore were employed partly in connection with survey and settlement and partly in attending to current maintenance or operations preliminary thereto. The Land Records Inspector of the Karur taluk was employed under the Special Assistant Settlement Officer No. II Party. In Madura practically no maintenance work was done and the post of land records tahsildar was vacant during a large portion of the year. In Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Malabar, South Canara and parts of Salem and Trichinopoly the staff was employed on current maintenance. In the remaining districts it was engaged partly in attending to current maintenance and partly in operations preliminary thereto.

Operations preliminary to maintenance.

124. During the year the preparation of demarcation sketches and stone registers was in progress chiefly in districts which have recently been resurveyed. The work was completed in four taluks in Cuddapah. Fair progress was made in Ganjam but no work was done in North Arcot. The progress made in Chingleput and Coimbatore was satisfactory. Fair progress was made in Bellary, Anantapur and South Arcot but not much was done in Tanjore, the Nilgiris and Tinnevelly. Stone depots were opened in all the villages in the three taluks of Tinnevelly which are under maintenance. Fair progress was made in Ganjam, Cuddapah, Chingleput and Coimbatore, but the number of villages without depots was large in these districts as well as in Tanjore and Tinnevelly. Satisfactory progress was made in demarcating sub-divisions in Kistna, Guntur and the Nilgiris, while the progress in South Arcot and South Canara was fair. The work was nearly finished in Kistna, Anantapur and North Arcot. There were few applications for the demarcation of private holdings except in the Nilgiris. Fair progress was made in re-measurement in Bellary, Anantapur, North Arcot, Kistna, Godavari and Guntur. In several districts the work was stopped as it was found that a re-survey would be necessary.

Demarcation sketches and Stone Registers. Stone depots.

Demarcation of sub-divisions.

Re-measurement.

Current maintenance.

125. Survey schools for training revenue subordinates in chain survey were held in twenty districts and survey schools for karnams in nineteen. In Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Bellary, Anantapur and Tanjore very little progress was made in carrying out repairs and renewals as the land records staffs were otherwise employed. The progress in Malabar was poor as the staff was employed mainly on sub-division work. The arrears in South Arcot and Tanjore are heavy. Fair progress was made in other districts. Arrears in the check-measurement of sub-divisions were allowed to accumulate during the year in Godavari, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore and Tanjore. A large amount of work was done in Chingleput, South Arcot, Salem, Malabar and South Canara. The progress in the plotting of sub-divisions was satisfactory in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Tinnevelly, the Nilgiris and Anjengo.

Demarcation.

Mapping.

Miscellaneous.

126. The condition of the great trigonometrical survey stations and bench marks in the several districts of the Presidency was generally satisfactory and necessary action was taken in respect of such as were found to be in need of repair. The village and taluk accounts in sixteen districts from which reports were received were found to be generally satisfactory.

WASTE LANDS.

(FASLI 1321—1ST JULY 1911 TO 30TH JUNE 1912.)

[*Report on the Settlement of Land Revenue for fasli 1321.*]

127. The total area of the Presidency according to the statement for fasli 1321 which shows the classification of area and the manner in which it was utilized was 89,056,360 acres. Of these 12,783,037 acres were classed as forest lands and 24,902,695 acres as not available for cultivation; 9,382,778 acres were classed as cultivable wastes while 8,919,568 acres were current fallows. The extent actually cultivated was 33,068,282 acres.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

128. There is nothing to record under this head in the Madras Presidency.

WARDS' ESTATES.

(FASLI 1321—1ST JULY 1911 TO 30TH JUNE 1912.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Estates under the Court of Wards in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1321.*]

Number of Estates.

129. There were 18 estates under the management of the Court of Wards on 1st July 1911 excluding the estate of the ex-Zamindar of Parlakimedi which was merged with the Parlakimedi estate. The Peda Merangi estate in the Vizagapatam district, the Mirzapuram estate in the Kistna district, and the Thalavankottai estate in the Tinnevelly district were brought under the Court's management during the year. No estate was handed over during the year. There were thus 21 estates under the Court of Wards at the end of the year.

Finance.

130. The total cash receipts of all the estates during the fasli were Rs. 41,79,018, and the total assets including the opening balance were Rs. 49,01,464. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 39,92,294. The cash balance at the close of the year was thus Rs. 9,09,170. Government securities and Port Trust debentures of the aggregate face value of Rs. 49,48,700 were held on behalf of some of the estates and the estimated value of grain on hand at the close of the year was Rs. 47,244 bringing the total balance to the credit of the estates on 30th June 1912 to Rs. 59,05,114. Deducting extraordinary items the receipts and charges of the year amounted to Rs. 33,01,940 and Rs. 29,54,323 compared with Rs. 27,94,784 and Rs. 21,17,128 in the preceding year.

Surplus Balances.

131. Leaving out of account those estates in which the balances are required either to pay off debts or to meet current charges the surplus balances at the end of the fasli exceeded Rs. 20,000 in 11 estates. The chief of these were the Parlakimedi estate with Rs. 37·12 lakhs, Mirzapuram with Rs. 6·70 lakhs, South Valluru with Rs. 5·62 lakhs, Kallikota-Atagada with Rs. 3·86 lakhs and Subramania Sastri's with Rs. 1·08 lakhs. In the Parlakimedi estate a cadastral survey, the restoration of tanks and repairs to estate roads and buildings and the construction of a palace for the minor zamindar costing about Rs. 20 lakhs are in progress. The surplus of the South Valluru estate has been invested in Government promissory notes and other securities, in the purchase of lands and in loan on mortgage of immovable property. In Mirzapuram the surplus is being invested in Government promissory notes and other securities. The Kallikota-Atagada balance is required for the survey of the estate. In Subramania Sastri's estate the local officers are still waiting for a favourable opportunity to invest the surplus in the purchase of landed property.

Agricultural Improvements.

132. Of the two home farms in wards' estates, Parlakimedi and South Valluru, the former worked at a loss of Rs. 2,772, the deficit being due to bad seasons, and the latter at a profit of Rs. 1,181. It has since been decided to discontinue this farm. The fruit gardens in Vuyyuru yielded an income of Rs. 1,753.

133. The average percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts was 13·5 against 14·6 during the preceding year. The percentage exceeded 15 in seven estates, but it is not possible to reduce the charges in any of these estates without sacrificing efficiency.

Establishment Charges.

134. The percentage of the outlay on public works, etc., was 18·3 of the total ordinary expenditure against 18·2 in the preceding year. Of the total allotment for repairs and improvements 75·2 per cent. was expended or 87·7 per cent. if the value of work done but not paid for be included. A sum of Rs. 2·50 lakhs was spent on irrigation works, Rs. 1·50 lakhs on buildings and Rs. 46,243 on communications.

Works.

135. Debts due to the several estates under management at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 5,18,579. Including loans newly granted, those newly brought into account and interest which accrued during the year, the total sum due was Rs. 5,90,839 of which Rs. 1,05,915 were collected and Rs. 12,190 written off leaving a balance of Rs. 4,72,734 distributed among 15 estates.

Debts due to the Estates.

136. The liabilities of the several estates at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 15,05,950, exclusive of two debenture loans amounting to £2,12,500 repayable in fixed annual instalments from the income of the Kallikota-Atagada estate. Debts newly brought to account and interest which accrued during the year brought the total liabilities to Rs. 21,74,679 of which Rs. 2,71,002 were repaid and Rs. 19,996 struck off, leaving a balance of Rs. 18,83,681 due by 11 estates at the end of the year. The debts exceeded Rs. 50,000 in seven estates.

Debts due by the Estates.

137. The minors of ten estates were in residence at Newington during the fasli or part of it. The Tiruvur Zamindar's son and the son of the Zamindar of Udayarpalayam continued at Newington during the year. The Raja of Sandúr left for his State in December 1911. The son of the Zamindar of Kapileswarapuram was at Newington for about two months and left in May 1912. The Vuyyuru ward passed the Matriculation examination held in March 1912 and is continuing his studies for the Intermediate examination at Newington, the University having exempted him from attendance at a college. The conduct of all the wards at Newington was satisfactory and all took regular part in athletic exercises. In the cold weather all the wards made a tour to the West Coast visiting Shoranur, Trichur, Ernakulam and Trivandrum.

Education of Wards.

138. The only estates to which the provisions of section 45 of Madras Act I of 1902 have been applied continued to be Uttumalai and Chundi. In Uttumalai debts amounting to Rs. 41,241 were paid and debts to the extent of Rs. 18,545 were struck off. The suit filed by the heirs of Sakharam Sahib of Tanjore was decided against the estate and an appeal to the High Court has been filed. All the other claims against the estate have been fully satisfied. In Chundi, interest amounting to Rs. 1,149 was brought to account during the year. Excluding the debt due to the Parlakimedi estate which is being paid by half-yearly instalments the estate owed Rs. 10,888. Of this Rs. 6,272 have to be paid after the discharge of all other claims notified under section 37 or admitted under section 38 of Act I of 1902.

Encumbered Estates.

139. The Parlakimedi Raja's College, including the high school and the primary department, worked well during the year. The new laboratory and quarters for the hostel warden have been completed and the new hostel buildings are approaching completion. The two girls' schools continued to be popular. The school supported by the Sivaganga estate continued to do useful work. The Parlakimedi Light Railway worked at a profit of Rs. 7,082 during the year. The Parlakimedi, Vuyyuru, Chundi, Kadavur and Saptur forests were worked under rules sanctioned by Government under sections 26 and 32 of the Forest Act and Government have sanctioned the application of rules under section 26 to the Thimmajiamma's and Kangundi estates, and since the close of the fasli, to the Kallikota-Atagada and South Valluru estates. The field work connected with the survey of the Parlakimedi estate was completed during the fasli. The special revenue staff employed for the perambulation of fields and

Miscellaneous.

sub-divisions as measured by the survey party and for the revision of the revenue registry has been closely following the survey party's work. The survey of the Nandigam, Jarada and South Valluru estates is in progress. The survey of the Kallikota-Atagada estate was sanctioned since the close of the fasli. The special staff of surveyors employed in the Saptur estate to attend to the maintenance of survey records and marks completed the work during the fasli. The rough survey of eight villages in the Chundi estate was completed.

REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES.

(FASLI 1321—1ST JULY 1911 TO 30TH JUNE 1912.)

[*Report on the Settlement of Land Revenue for fasli 1321.*]

Revenue-paying Classes.

140. The land revenue of the Presidency is derived from the following sources: peshkash or revenue paid by holders of permanently-settled estates; shrotriem jodi, or quit-rent levied on inam villages; assessment levied on lands held under the ryotwari system, including water-rate; and miscellaneous revenue, including quit-rent on minor inams. The approximate area of permanently-settled estates for fasli 1321 was 19·09 million acres and the peshkash payable amounted to Rs. 49,90,568. The quit-rent payable on shrotriem villages was Rs. 7,53,026. The total extent of ryotwari holdings was 24·99 million acres. The total assessment on the holdings was Rs. 506·6 lakhs. Miscellaneous revenue yielded Rs. 90,59,970.

Ryotwari.

141. The number of ryotwari villages was 22,667, which is 96 fewer than in the previous fasli. The decrease is explained by the clubbing together of villages in several districts. The area of ryotwari holdings cropped was 79·49 per cent. of the total. The number of pattas in fasli 1321 was 3,772,358. The assessment on the majority of pattas was Rs. 10 or less.

Rent-paying Classes.

142. The rent-paying classes consist partly of tenants on permanently-settled estates and partly of sub-tenants of lands held on ryotwari tenure. Sub-letting prevails chiefly in the richer districts where land is held by non-agriculturists as a form of investment. It is on the increase in Ganjam, Godavari, the delta taluks of Guntur and North Arcot, while in Tinnevelly sub-letting is described as "the general practice." The tempting prices of food-grains and cotton are tending to the decrease of sub-letting in Bellary.

Zamindaris.

143. The relations between landlords and tenants in the larger zamindaris were generally satisfactory. In some parts of Ganjam they were still strained owing to a general desire on the part of the ryots to substitute money for grain rents. The relations between landlords and tenants in the Chittoor district continued to be not altogether amicable. In the Ramnad district there was some friction between Chettis and their tenants. There continued to be friction in Madura, Nellore and Trichinopoly.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATING AUTHORITY.

144. *Vide* pages 128 to 131 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911–1912.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION. (1912–1913.)

Legislative Council.

145. The term of office of all the additional members expired during the year and the Council was re-constituted by fresh elections and nominations. Before the Council was so re-constituted the following changes in the Council took place: eleven official additional members resigned during the year, six as they were proceeding on leave out of India, three on the return from leave of the officers in whose place they were appointed, one on account of his elevation to the High Court bench and another on the arrival in India of the permanent incumbent of the office which he temporarily held. An official vacancy also arose by the elevation to the Executive Council of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart who was acting as Chief Secretary. All these vacancies with the exception of one were filled up. The seat of a non-official additional member became vacant under section 29 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, by his acceptance of an office under the Crown but he was re-nominated as an official. Another non-official nominated additional member died during the year and his seat was duly filled up. After the Council was re-constituted an official additional member resigned on his becoming an additional member in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General and the vacancy was duly filled. Including five adjourned meetings eleven meetings of the Council were held during the year; the average attendance of additional members during the year was 39 (15 officials and 24 non-officials).

Bills.

146. The following Bills were introduced and referred to Select Committees during the year :—

(1) The Malabar Inheritance Bill, 1910.

This was a private measure brought in by a non-official additional member (Raja Venganad Vasudeva Raja Avargal, Valiya Nambidi of Kollengode) to regulate inheritance to self-acquired or separate property left by persons following the Marumakkattayam and Aliyasantana systems of inheritance. The Raja ceased to be a member before the close of the year and the Bill made no further progress.

(2) The Madras Abkari (Amendment) Bill, 1912.

The main object of the Bill was to provide for the control of denatured spirit and of the process of bottling liquors for sale and to make the provisions of the Act specifically applicable to the products of the coca plant.

(3) The Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1913.

The Bill was intended to empower municipalities and local boards to farm out the collection of license fees for markets, slaughter-houses, cart-stands and the like.

(4) The Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1913.

The object of the Bill was to empower Government to recover water-cess either from the landholder or from his ryot or tenant as if it were an arrear of land revenue and in case of recovery from the landholder to empower him to recover it from his tenant as if it were an arrear of rent. It also defined the period during which the cess could be legally levied by empowering the Government to levy the cess before the end of the fasli year next after the one in which the water has been used.

The Select Committees on the last three Bills submitted their reports before the close of the year but the Bills were passed into law only in 1913-1914. Permission was given to a non-official additional member (Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar) to introduce a Bill entitled *The Hindu Gifts Bill* in order to empower Hindus following the Mitakshara law to make devises in favour of persons not in existence at the time of the death of a testator and to extend to that community the benefit of section 14 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

147. No draft Bills were submitted by the Local Government to the Government of India during the year for introduction in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General. **Government of India.**

POLICE. (1912.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for the year 1912; Statistics of British India, Part VI, Administrative and Judicial—Police.*]

148. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the last day of the year was 32,764 or 399 in excess of the strength on the corresponding date of the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the re-organisation of the armed reserves, which was sanctioned in June 1912. Recruiting was difficult in almost all districts and at the end of the year the force was 1,792 below the sanctioned strength. In 15 districts there was no change in Superintendent while no sub-division was left for any considerable period without a separate officer in charge. In 15 districts the Superintendents had personal assistants. Mr. D. W. G. Cowie, I.C.S., held charge of the department until he proceeded on leave on 30th November 1912. He was succeeded by Mr. H. F. W. Gillman, I.C.S. In October 1912 a second sub-division with head-quarters at Courtallam was formed in the Tinnevelly district. **Changes in the Police Force.**

149. The percentage of men punished departmentally for all offences (including absence without leave) showed a marked decrease being 33·4 as against 42·4 in the previous year. The number of dismissals fell from 458 to 399. The number of suspensions was 513 as against 750. The number of police officers and men judicially punished during the year was 240. Of these 135 were convicted of offences committed in their official capacity and 105 of offences committed in their private capacity. Nine of the convictions were for extortion. Two Inspectors were granted the titles of Khan Sahib and Rai Sahib. Eighteen officers were awarded the Delhi Durbar Medal and sixteen others the Coronation Durbar Medal. A total amount of Rs. 13,712 was disbursed in monetary rewards. **Discipline.** **Rewards.**

150. The proportion of illiterate constables in the permanent force was 11·8 as compared with 12·0 in the previous year. It was found necessary to recruit illiterate men of good physique in a few districts. Three districts, North Malabar, Trichinopoly Railway Police and Coimbatore, had the distinction of having no illiterates. In the Vellore School at the commencement of the year there were under training 5 probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police, 2 probationary Inspectors and 81 probationary Sub-Inspectors including 1 from Pudukkottai and 3 from Travancore. At the final examination held in April six candidates appeared and all passed with one in the first class. In October there were 71 candidates of whom 61 passed, 29 being placed in the first class. In addition to **Education.** **Training School, Vellore.**

the existing Central Recruits' Schools at Vellore and Vizianagram a third school was opened at Coimbatore.

Cost. 151. The cost of the department was Rs. 88,57,551 as against Rs. 80,92,797 in the previous year. The main heads under which the increase fell are "grain compensation," "pay and allowances," and "Royal bonus."

Village Police. 152. The work of the village police continued to improve. In some districts the improvement was marked. Ghat talaiyaris are reported to have done useful work.

Armed Reserves. 153. The armed reserves of all districts were reorganized by the provision of an emergency force for each and the creation of the appointment of a first grade head constable with a local allowance of Rs. 10. These appointments are open only to pensioned Indian officers of the Army. An armed reserve was also formed at Tellicherry in North Malabar but was not in full working order at the end of the year. All the reserves with the exception of that at Tellicherry were mobilised at least once during the year.

Railway Police. 154. The year as a whole was uneventful. There was an increase in both cognizable and grave crime noticeably so under theft.

Criminal Investigation Department. 155. The strength of the department was unchanged. On the whole the year was a quiet one. Special attention was paid to the circulation of false coin and the enquiry was incomplete at the end of the year.

Crime. 156. Prices of food-grains in 1912 were even higher than in 1911. There was a marked increase in crime. The total number of true cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code rose from 49,075 to 53,572, the increase being mostly in grave crimes which increased from 30,727 to 34,408. The percentage of cases investigated by superior officers rose from 57·9 to 62·7. Madras City and Kurnool continued to be the most criminal parts of the Presidency. Twelve other districts showed more crime than the Presidency average. The number of murders (647) was the highest on record. Coimbatore as usual headed the list with 84. The increase was most marked in Kurnool, Bellary, Tinnevelly and North Arcot. The number of dacoities rose by 62 and was 541. Bellary showed both the largest total and the largest increase. Robberies increased from 868 to 961. Tinnevelly again reported the largest number. There was a very large number (590) of burglaries in the Madura district. The number of cattle thefts largely increased being 3,837. The increase may perhaps be due to a better reporting of crime. There were 53 cases relating to coin. There were three serious riots during the year.

Murder.

Dacoity.

Robbery.

Cattle theft.

Coining.

Riots.

Detection and Prevention of Crime. 157. The work of detection was on the whole fair though in nearly every district the proportion of undetected murders was very high. In several districts there was a gratifying increase in the readiness with which the village police and the villagers come forward to assist the regular Police in the work of detection. In some cases there was a tendency on the part of investigating officers to lose heart and to give up cases too readily.

Prosecution. 158. Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors appeared in 4,373 original cases as compared with 3,769 in the previous year. The percentage of convictions in these cases, however, fell from 67·3 per cent. to 64·6 per cent. The appellate work done by these officers was much the same as in the previous year.

Escapes. 159. During the year the number of persons who escaped from police custody was 127. Of these 93 were recaptured. In addition 8 persons who had escaped in previous years were recaptured. In 52 cases the police were held to be free from blame. In the remaining cases 23 police officers were punished departmentally and 79 prosecuted. Of the latter 41 were convicted.

False cases. 160. Though a smaller number of cases (5,075 as against 5,254) were struck off as "maliciously and wilfully false" the number of complainants in false cases prosecuted was larger than in the previous year (441 as

against 382). Convictions were secured in 139 cases. The percentage of cases prosecuted by the police which were after trial found false was 0·3 as against 0·4 in the previous year.

161. The wandering criminal gangs consisted on the last day of the year of 847 males, 754 females and 1,099 children. Of these 175 males and 3 females were in jail and 63 males, 75 females and 130 children were out of view. One hundred and sixty-two members of these gangs were convicted during the year as against 99 in the previous year. The Criminal Investigation department continued to register the members of these gangs and to secure their finger-prints. The work of settling some of the members of these gangs at Kalichedu in Nellore district continued and at the end of the year the settlement consisted of 930 persons. Another settlement was commenced at Kavali in October 1912 and at the end of the year 152 persons had joined this settlement. The total number of bad characters newly registered during the year was 4,762 as against 5,540 in 1911. During the year 4,312 persons were removed from the registers as being no longer addicted to crime. The proportion of registered bad characters out of view on the last day of the year was 11·3 per cent. as against 12·2 per cent. in the previous year. Criminal Gangs.

162. The Finger-print Bureau dealt with 10,528 references. Identification resulted in 2,320 cases, 289 of which related to other Provinces and Native States. Finger-print Bureau.

163. The total number of persons put up under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code was 3,037 and of these 1,683 or 69·3 per cent. were bound over. Security Sections.

164. The sanctioned strength of the force rose from 1,771 to 1,776, five sergeants being added during the year. Recruiting proved even more difficult than in 1911 and at the close of the year there were 133 vacancies. The percentage of departmental punishments for all offences including absence from duty without leave fell from 54·2 per cent. to 49·6 per cent. Twenty-six men were judicially punished during the year, five of whom had committed offences in their official capacities. Five hundred and seventy-one members of the force were granted pecuniary rewards amounting in all to Rs. 1,895. The total number of true cases of cognizable crime investigated rose from 1,868 to 1,995, the increase being mainly under the head of theft. The number of habitual criminals under observation on the last day of the year was 870 as against 926 in 1911 and that of bad characters newly registered 151 as against 194. Houses of bad repute on the police registers numbered 36 as against 34 in the previous year. Prosecutions for bad livelihood were instituted against 30 persons of whom 24 were bound over. Steps are being taken to bring receivers of stolen property in the City under proper surveillance. **Madras City Police.** Strength. Discipline. Crime. Prevention.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE. (1912.)

[*Statistics of the Criminal Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1912 ; Statistics of British India, Part VI, Administrative and Judicial—Criminal Justice.*]

165. On 31st December 1912 there were in the Madras Presidency the following Criminal Courts :—The High Court, 25 Sessions Courts (including 3 for Agency Tracts), 4 Additional Sessions Courts (including 2 for Agency Tracts), 25 District Magistrates' Courts, 3 Additional District Magistrates' Courts, 4 Presidency Magistrates' Courts, 112 Sub-Divisional Magistrates' Courts, 43 Joint, Assistant and Deputy Magistrates without Divisional charges, 481 Subordinate Magistrates' Courts (including 181 Tahsildars), 70 Benches of Magistrates (on which 484 Honorary Magistrates had seats), 65 Special Magistrates' Courts and 4 Cantonment Magistrates' Courts. The Additional District Magistrates were working in the districts of Kistna, Ganjam and Malabar. A temporary Additional Sessions Judge was sanctioned for Bellary and the Court worked from 26th June 1912 until **Courts.**

the end of the year. There was also for a short time a temporary Additional Sessions Judge working in the Tanjore district. Owing to a redistribution of taluks in Ganjam three Sub-Magistrates' Courts were abolished; and 3 new Sub-Magistrates' Courts, 1 Tahsildar Magistrate's Court and 1 Sarishtadar Magistrate's Court were newly created. In North Arcot and Coimbatore districts the Subordinate Judges exercised the powers of Assistant Sessions Judges. Three new Benches of Magistrates were created in the course of the year. In addition to the regular Magistrates already mentioned there were 4,571 Village Magistrates who actually tried cases during the year. This is 370 more than the average of the past five years. The number of Village Magistrates trying cases was largest in Tanjore (567), Tinnevelly (469), and South Arcot (401) and smallest in Cuddapah (24), Bellary (30) and Anantapur (47).

Changes.

Village Courts.

Business.

166. The total number of original cases instituted in criminal courts in 1912 was 358,090 or 18,156 more than the number in the previous year. The increase occurred mainly under the District Municipalities Act, the Forest Act and the City Police Act and under the offence "Hurt." Madras City contributed 61,963 cases: and of the districts, Madura and Tanjore, 23,178 and 21,983, respectively. The total number of appeals preferred was 9,521 or 571 more than in 1911 and 9 less than the average for the five years 1907–1911.

Original Cases.

Village Courts.

167. The number of cases instituted in Village Magistrates' Courts was 12,153 or 626 more than in 1911. Of these 12,059 were disposed of during the year. The number of persons brought to trial was 20,318 of whom 5,066 were convicted.

Other Magistrates in the mufassal.

168. In the regular Magistrates' Courts in the mufassal 282,640 cases were instituted as against 268,500 in 1911. The number of cases pending at the end of the year was 4,486 or 788 more than at the end of the previous year. The average number of days from the beginning to the end of a trial in these courts was the same as in the previous year, viz., six.

Presidency Magistrates.

169. In the Presidency Magistrates' Courts the total number of cases instituted was 61,910 as compared with 58,556 in 1911. There were only 71 cases involving 113 persons, only 5 of whom were in jail, pending at the close of the year.

Sessions Courts.

170. The number of cases committed to Sessions Courts in the mufassal was 1,334 against 1,351 in 1911. The Courts to which the largest number of cases were committed were those of Coimbatore (132), North Arcot (116), wherein there were Assistant Sessions Judges throughout the year, and Bellary (98), where there was an Additional Sessions Judge for part of the year. The Courts to which fewest cases were committed were Chingleput (14) and Ganjam (15). The number of cases pending trial at the end of the year was 69. The average period between the committal and the close of the trial was 40 as against 39 in 1911. The average duration was highest in Ramnad (79), Cuddapah (58) and South Canara (56).

The High Court.

171. The number of cases committed to the High Court Sessions was 53 against 59 in the previous year. The Special Bench of three Judges for the trial of a case under Act XIV of 1908 lasted till 15th February. All the cases were disposed of within the year.

Appeals.

Magistrates' Courts.

172. The number of persons who appealed to First-class Magistrates against the decisions of Second and Third-class Magistrates was 14,518 or 768 more than in the previous year. At the end of the year the appeals of 876 persons were pending as against 775 at the end of 1911. The average period which elapsed between the presentation of an appeal and its disposal was 21 days. The percentage of successful appellants was 34.

Sessions Courts.

173. The number of persons who appealed to Sessions Courts against the decisions of First-class Magistrates was 2,141 or 61 more than in the previous year. The appeals of 95 persons were left pending at the end of the year as against 105 at the end of 1911. The average duration of an appeal in these Courts rose from 27 days in 1911 to 30 the highest averages being 50 in North Malabar and 49 in Guntur. The percentage of successful appellants was 17.

174. To the High Court 1,222 persons appealed, this number being 74 less than the number who appealed in 1911. The appeals of 178 persons were still pending at the end of the year as against 286 at the end of 1911. The Government appealed against the acquittal of 129 persons, the average of the five preceding years being 55. The average duration of an appeal was 54 days. The percentage of successful appellants was 46·93. The High Court.

175. In the District Magistrates' Courts 593 applications for revision were presented or 51 more than in 1911. The number of cases taken up by District Magistrates *suo motu* was 54. **Revision and Reference.** Magistrates' Courts.

176. The number of applications for revision presented to Sessions Judges was 393 against 347 in 1911 and the number of cases taken up by them *suo motu* was 47 against 64. Sessions Courts.

177. In the High Court 660 revision petitions were received, 106 cases were reported by Sessions Judges or District Magistrates and 29 cases were taken up *suo motu*. Death sentences on 83 persons were referred to the High Court for confirmation under section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure : 35 were confirmed, 35 were commuted to transportation for life. In one case a boy who had been sentenced was sent to the Reformatory School. Under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Sessions Judges referred to the High Court what they considered to be wrong verdicts by juries on 39 persons. The verdicts on 22 persons were upheld and those on the remainder were reversed. The High Courts.

178. The number of persons ordered to forfeit bail or recognizance rose from 2,188 to 2,266. 1,791 persons were ordered to pay compensation for frivolous or vexatious complaints. The number of persons ordered to give security for good behaviour was 1,781, an increase of 76 over the number so dealt with in 1911. Maintenance orders were passed in favour of 435 of the 2,551 claimants. 1,445 persons were implicated in summary proceedings regarding possession and orders were passed against 704 of them. **Miscellaneous Proceedings.**

179. The percentage of convictions in cases brought to trial under the Indian Penal Code was 38·19. The total number of persons upon whom whipping was inflicted rose from 618 in 1911 to 684. This represents a percentage of 19·76 of the total number of cases in which whipping might have been awarded. 17,778 persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and 6,883 were sentenced to simple imprisonment. The number sentenced to over six months was 3,860, while 9,359 persons were sentenced to less than 15 days. A little less than half the number of persons ordered to find security were unable to do so and were imprisoned in default. Thirty-one boys were sent to the Reformatory School. Only 182 persons were dealt with under the provision of section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure relating to the release of first offender on probation. 202,282 fines were for sums of Rs. 10 and under, the total number of fines imposed being 219,757. The total amounts of the fines imposed came to Rs. 9,78,527 and of that amount Rs. 8,84,014 were realized during the year. **Punishments.** Whipping. Imprisonment. Juvenile and first offenders. Fines.

PRISONS. (1912.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Jails of the Madras Presidency, 1912 ; Statistics of British India, Part VI, Administrative and Judicial—Jails.*]

180. The number of central and district jails remained the same as in the previous year, namely, 9 and 5 respectively. The status of the Cannanore Central Jail was raised to that of the first class. Owing to the re-distribution of divisions and taluks in the South Canara district effected during the year, the sub-jail at Mudabidri which was opened in 1910, was closed, and one at Bantval closed in that year was re-opened. Two new sub-jails were opened during the year, one at Uravakonda in the Anantapur district and the other at Kurnool. The number of sub-jails therefore increased from 311 at the beginning to 313 at the end of the year. At the close of 1912, accommodation was available in the jails for 12,019 **Accommodation.**

prisoners as compared with 11,884 in the previous year. The increase is chiefly due to the construction of an extramural Civil Debtors' ward at Vellore, of some blocks of cells at Coimbatore and Berhampur and of a ward for females at Cannanore. The number of cells increased from 4,209 at the beginning to 4,311 at the close of the year. Temporary overcrowding occurred to a small extent at Bellary and throughout the year at Vizagapatam and Madura ; the excess prisoners were confined in worksheds, verandahs, temporary sheds or tents until the pressure was relieved by transfers.

Prisoners. 181. The year opened with a population of 10,277 prisoners of all classes ; 88,991 prisoners were received and 87,606 were discharged leaving the number in confinement at the close of the year at 11,662. Though the prisoners received and discharged were more numerous than in 1911, the daily average fell from 12,168 to 11,332. The number of under-trial prisoners who remained at the beginning of the year was 1,866, and 43,854 were admitted during the year. The daily average was 2,125·03 as compared with 1959·47 in 1911. There were 1,969 under-trials in confinement on the 31st December 1912. Two prisoners of this class escaped, one from the sub-jail at Vellore and the other from the Bellary Central Jail. Twenty-four under-trial prisoners died during the year as compared with 26 in 1911. Sessions prisoners were, on the average, detained for 37·33 days and those pending trial before Magistrates for 14·84 days. On 1st January 1912, 361 civil prisoners remained in custody. 2,946 were admitted during the year, and 2,903 were discharged, leaving the number remaining at the end of the year at 402. One prisoner died at the Tanjore District Jail, and another was removed to the criminal jail on conviction. The daily average population of civil prisoners was 331·46 which number as well as the admissions was the highest on record. The State prisoner who was confined in the Vellore Central Jail was released and kept under police surveillance at Cuddalore. Thirteen prisoners concerned in the Savara rising which occurred in the Parlakimedi Maliahs in October 1912 were admitted in the Berhampur District Jail, where they remained till the end of the year.

Convicts. 182. On 1st January 1912, the convict population stood at 7,947 males and 103 females. During the year, 21,180 males and 1,271 females were received by direct committal as compared with 20,093 males and 1,089 females in 1911. At the close of the year the convict population stood at 9,291. The daily average convict population was 8,875·11 or 1,022·79 fewer than in 1911. Of those discharged from jail, 2,172 were released on appeal, 16,863 on expiry of sentence, 2,673 under the remission rules and 9 by order of Government. One hundred and sixty convicts were deported, 26 were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum at Madras, 2 prisoners who escaped remained at large at the close of the year, and 30 were executed. Death accounted for 106 convicts against 137 in 1911. Christians formed 3·05 per cent., Muhammadans 9·37 per cent. and Hindus 87·54 per cent. of the admissions. 16·17 per cent. of the convicts admitted were literate and 48 per cent. of the admissions belonged to the agricultural classes. The number of previously convicted prisoners received into jails was 2,838. The number of youthful offenders (under 15 years of age) admitted to jails fell from 291 in 1911 to 278 in 1912. Fifty-four boys were transferred to the Reformatory School at Chingleput and 104 boys and 120 girls spent their time in a jail or sub-jail. At the end of the year 1912 there remained in confinement at the Tanjore District Jail 272 convicts, of whom 3 were under 15 years of age, 214 between the ages of 16 and 21, and 47 convicts between 21 and 25. The staff of teachers, trade and gymnastic instructors sanctioned by Government have been all employed and progress so far is satisfactory. The classes are well attended and the boys are eager to learn.

Juvéniles.

Conduct. 183. During the year under review five prisoners escaped from jails. Three of them were recaptured and also one prisoner who escaped in the previous year. Sub-jails return eight escapes and all these were recaptured. The number of offences recorded during the year fell from 11,268 in 1911 to 10,698. Eight cases were dealt with by Criminal Courts as compared with six in the preceding year. The number of punishments inflicted also

fell from 11,412 to 10,829. During the year 14 whippings were awarded as compared with 12 in 1911, and penal diet was imposed only in 92 cases against 104 in 1911. At the Penitentiary a disturbance arose among a few habituals, the supposed cause being the introduction of a new scale of diet. At the beginning of the year 3,311 habituals remained in custody in the Central and District Jails ; 3,016 were received during the year making in all 6,327 habituals dealt with. They formed only 26·2 per cent. of the convict population but received no less than 52·35 per cent. of the punishments and 11 of the 14 whippings. During the year 2,673 convicts were released under the remission rules. Special remission for not having committed any prison offence for a period of twelve months was awarded to 1,919 convicts.

Habituals.

Remission system.

184. The number of admissions to hospital rose from 5,528 to 5,652, but there were only 131 deaths or 33 fewer than in 1911. The death-rate per mille fell from 13·48 to 11·56 which is the lowest on record. Cholera caused 16 deaths during the year and one convict died of bubonic plague. Of the total number of convicts discharged during the year 68·55 per cent. gained weight, 18·65 per cent. lost weight, and 12·80 per cent. remained stationary. The new dietary was in force throughout the year in the Trichinopoly, Rajahmundry, Cannanore and Coimbatore Central Jails and for the last three months of the year in all the other jails.

Vital Statistics.

185. Several measures were adopted, as in previous years, to improve the water-supply and sanitation of jails. Important improvements were effected in several jails, such as protection of kitchens by wire gauze, introduction of Torfit urinals, construction of new latrines, protection of sources of water-supply and the removal of the municipal trenching ground from the vicinity of the Jail at Vizagapatam.

Sanitation.

186. Excluding the outlay by the Public Works Department on buildings, the total expenditure for the year was Rs. 13,81,052–6–1 or Rs. 93,194–13–3 short of that of the preceding year. The expenditure on dieting prisoners shows a reduction from Rs. 4,06,240 to Rs. 3,85,544, but the cost per head rose from Rs. 34–4–2 to Rs. 35–0–9. The total average cost to the State for maintaining a prisoner increased from Rs. 73–14–5 to Rs. 78–12–0. The net cash earnings under manufactures rose from Rs. 24,118–14–0 in 1911 to Rs. 1,28,603 in 1912, while convict labour supplied to the Public Works Department was valued at Rs. 13,101 as compared with Rs. 5,606 in 1911. The net cost of maintaining prisoners during the year fell from Rs. 8,75,122–2–0 to Rs. 7,63,747 as also the net cost per head of average strength from Rs. 71–14–0 to Rs. 67–6–0. The outlay on jail buildings during the year amounted to Rs. 1,94,652–15–2 against Rs. 1,63,664–11–6 in the preceding year.

Financial.

CIVIL JUSTICE. (1912.)

[*Statistics of the Civil Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1912; Statistics of British India, Part VI, Administrative and Judicial—Civil Justice.*]

187. On 31st December 1912 there were in the Madras Presidency the following permanent Civil Courts :—The High Court, the Presidency Court of Small Causes, the City Civil Court, 25 District Courts (including 3 for Agency Tracts), 30 Subordinate Judges' Courts (including 11 for Agency Tracts), 156 District Munsifs' Courts (including 22 for Agency Tracts and 4 Revenue Officers exercising the powers of District Munsifs) and 127 Revenue Courts. There were also 11 temporary Subordinate Judges' Courts and 6 temporary Additional District Munsifs' Courts. The Additional Sessions Judge of Bellary also exercised the powers of a Subordinate Judge. Five temporary Subordinate Judges' Courts were established during the year. Two of the temporary District Munsifs' Courts were converted to permanent Courts and one was abolished. Three more Additional District Munsifs' Courts were established. During

Tribunals.

the year 5,972 Village Courts exercised jurisdiction as compared with 5,437 in 1911.

Litigation.

Number of suits.

188. The total number of suits in the Presidency in 1912 was 484,662 the highest number on record and 33,815 more than in 1911. For the Presidency as a whole one suit was instituted for every 85 persons in the population. In the Presidency town the ratio was one for every 26 persons. North Malabar was once more the most litigious district in the mufassal one suit being instituted for every 42 of its inhabitants. Excluding the Agency Tracts Bellary was the least litigious, only one suit being filed for every 311 persons. In volume of litigation Tanjore continued to lead with 46,453 suits, but the total for North and South Malabar which form one Revenue district exceeded that figure by 3,356. The Courts in the Kurnool district had to deal with fewer suits (5,180) than had the Courts in any other district.

Nature of suits.

189. The number of suits instituted for money or moveable property was 406,634 or 83·90 per cent. of the total compared with 84·13 per cent. in 1911. The number of suits for immoveable property other than mortgage suits was 24,313 against 21,047 in 1911 and the number of suits in Revenue Courts was 23,814 against 23,467 in 1911. Increased familiarity with the provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act has not, as was anticipated, led to any decrease in the number of these suits. The number of mortgage suits was 24,007 against 21,795 in 1911. Suits for specific performance rose from 4,353 in 1911 to 4,987.

Value of suits.

190. The total value of the suits instituted in 1912 in other than Village and Revenue Courts was Rs. 8,14,79,897 considerably the highest on record. The average value was Rs. 234 against Rs. 200 in 1911. Apart from Revenue Courts for which valuations are not given suits valued at Rs. 20 or less formed 39·84 per cent. of the total against 40·84 in 1911, and suits valued above Rs. 20 and under Rs. 500 formed 56·16 per cent. against 55·30 per cent. The number of suits valued above Rs. 500 was 17,605, which was the largest on record.

Percentage of successful plaintiffs.

191. In the suits disposed of in 1912 apart from those compromised or disposed of without trial, the percentage of plaintiffs who succeeded in obtaining decrees for the whole or part of the relief claimed was 75·27. The percentage in 1911 was 74·89 and the average for the five years 1907–1911 was 73·40.

Number of appeals.

192. The total number of appeals preferred was 15,098 against 15,687 in 1911 and an average of 12,949 for the five years 1906–1910.

Courts of Original Jurisdiction.

Village Courts.

193. The total number of suits instituted in Village Courts was 112,100 the highest so far reached. In 1911 the number was 106,311 and the average for the five years 1906–1910 was 100,846. The largest numbers were contributed by Tinnevelly (10,773), Tanjore (10,425) and Madura (9,237), and the smallest by the Bellary judicial district which includes Anantapur (935), Ganjam (1,084) and Kurnool (1,143). Village Munsifs sitting alone disposed of 102,495 suits : Village Benches disposed of 9,260. South Canara stands out in that Benches in that district dealt with no less than 3,838 suits. The number of suits pending at the end of the year was 7,003 and exceeded 500 in South Arcot (697), Godavari (549), Chingleput (518) and Guntur (504).

Revenue Courts.

194. The total number of suits filed in Revenue Courts was 23,814 the highest figure recorded. Ramnad district which consists largely of Zamindaris continued to show the largest number of suits (5,015). At the other end was South Canara in which district only two suits were filed. Arrears decreased from 13,227 to 12,686. The average duration of contested suits rose from 144 days in 1911 to 170, but the average for uncontested suits was reduced from 210 days to 98 days. The proportion of appeals preferred from the decisions of Revenue Courts to appealable decrees made by them was 11·83 per cent. In 39·01 per cent. the original decrees were confirmed.

Agency Courts.

195. In Agency Courts the number of suits filed was 1,579 against 1,399 in the previous year. To the total the Godavari Agency contributed 680 suits, the Vizagapatam Agency 628 and the Ganjam Agency 271. The number of suits left pending was 292 against 253 at the end of 1911.

The average duration of contested suits rose from 51 days to 112, and that of uncontested suits from 47 days to 67 days.

District Munsifs' Courts.

196. The number of ordinary suits filed in District Munsifs' Courts other than those for Agency Tracts was 114,547 against 98,561 in 1911. The number of small cause suits in them was 178,368 or 10,275 more than in 1911. Altogether the number of suits filed in District Munsifs' Courts outside the Agency Tracts was 292,915 against 266,654 in 1911. The figures show that the work of District Munsifs is steadily growing. The arrears of ordinary suits rose from 43,918 in 1911 to 52,002 and of small cause suits from 16,215 to 16,327. The average duration of ordinary contested suits rose from 235 days in 1911 to 245. Of uncontested ordinary suits the average duration was 52 days against 50 in 1911. For contested small cause suits the average was 70 days and for such suits when uncontested 37 days. The percentage of appeals against appealable decrees passed by the District Munsifs was 11·37 against 12·50 in 1911. The proportion of decrees confirmed on appeal was 60·53 per cent. against 70·76 per cent. in 1911.

District and Subordinate Judges' Courts.

197. In District and Subordinate Judges' Courts other than those for Agency Tracts 2,339 ordinary suits and 31,706 small cause suits were instituted in 1912. The number of ordinary suits was 202 more than in 1911 and was considerably higher than in any other year, the average for the five years 1906–1910 being 1,749. The number of small cause suits was 1,757 more than the number in 1911. The arrears of ordinary suits increased from 2,454 to 2,729 and of small cause suits from 4,574 to 4,779. In 1912 the average number of days which a District Judge was able to devote to civil work was 132 against 116 in 1911. It varied from 186 days in Ganjam to 81 in Ramnad. Of the time available for civil work District Judges have to spend a large proportion in hearing appeals with the result that in 1912 they disposed of only 298 contested and 84 uncontested suits. The average duration of ordinary suits in District and Subordinate Judges' Courts in 1912 was 349 days against 333 in 1911 for contested and 84 days against 87 for uncontested suits. The average for contested small cause suits was 107 days against 100 in 1911 and for uncontested small cause suits 42 days against 43.

City Civil Court.

198. In the City Civil Court 485 suits were instituted, 136 less than the number in the previous year. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of suits instituted the pending suits rose from 232 to 308. The average duration of contested suits was 168 days against 202 in 1911 and of uncontested suits 36 days against 31.

Presidency Court of Small Causes.

199. In the Presidency Court of Small Causes the number of suits instituted was 19,242 against 19,896 in 1911. The arrears were reduced to 470 against 811 in the previous year. There was a further reduction in the average duration of contested suits which was only 35 days against 46 in 1911 and 50 in 1910. For uncontested suits the average was 29 days.

The High Court.

200. In the High Court the number of suits instituted or received by transfer was 495 against 424 in 1911. The number disposed of was 535 against 275 in 1911 and the arrears decreased from 591 to 551. The average duration of contested suits was 592 days and of uncontested suits 171 days against 519 and 186 days respectively in 1911.

Insolvency.

Mufassal Courts.

201. The number of insolvency petitions presented to mufassal Courts was 1,271 against 1,078 in 1911. There has been a steady increase in the number of these petitions since the passing of the Provincial Insolvency Act of 1907. The number of petitions pending at the end of the year was 444 against 413 at the end of 1911. The number of persons judged insolvent was 804 against 581 in 1911. The total amount of creditors' claims admitted in the year was Rs. 8,14,668 and the total amount of assets distributed to creditors was Rs. 1,77,875. The number of insolvents discharged was only five.

The High Court.

In the High Court 311 petitions were presented. The arrears rose from 586 to 696. The number of persons adjudged insolvent was 109 and the number of insolvents discharged was 118. The total amount of claims admitted was Rs. 15,13,835 and the amount paid in dividends to creditors was Rs. 5,85,034.

Appellate Courts.

Agency Courts.

202. In Agency Courts 51 appeals were filed against 74 in 1911. The number disposed of was 56 and the number pending at the end of the year 5. The average duration of appeals in these Courts rose from 36 to 64 days and the percentage of confirmation from 26·09 to 42·86.

District and Subordinate Judges' Courts.

203. There was a decrease in the number of appeals filed in District and Subordinate Judges' Courts against the decisions of District Munsifs' and Revenue Courts, the number being 11,468 against 12,793 in 1911. The number of appeals disposed of was 12,836 against 12,407 and the arrears declined from 10,369 to 9,252. The average number of days that elapsed between the filing of an appeal in these Courts and its disposal was 226 days against 215 in 1911.

The High Court.

204. In the High Court the number of appeals from original decisions of lower Courts (not including Letters Patent appeals) was 810 against 637 in 1911. The number disposed of was 766 and arrears increased from 1,380 to 1,424 or nearly two years' work at the current rate of disposal. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 659 days against 654 in 1911. The number of second appeals received was 2,767, a larger number than in any previous year the average for the five years 1906–1910 being only 1,919. The number of such appeals disposed of was 2,682 against 1,998 in 1911 and the pending increased from 3,479 to 3,564. The average duration of these appeals was 603 days against 595 in 1911.

Revision and Reference.

205. The number of revision petitions filed in the High Court was 1,079 of which 700 were for the revision of decisions in small cause suits In 1911 the figures were 937 and 574 respectively. The number of petitions disposed of was 758 and the arrears rose from 1,192 to 1,513 of which 578 were pending for more than six months. Nineteen cases were referred to the High Court by lower Courts the average for the five preceding years being 18. The number disposed of was 15 including 4 under the Code of Civil Procedure, 2 under the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1 under the Indian Stamp Act, 5 under the Indian Divorce Act, 2 under the Legal Practitioners' Act and 1 under the City Municipal Act.

Miscellaneous.

Execution.

206. In all Courts taken together, except Village Courts, the total number of applications for execution was 300,430 against 298,254 in 1911. The arrears at the end of the year was 44,747 against 44,129 at the end of 1911. Satisfaction was obtained in full in 17·95 per cent. of the applications disposed of against 16·55 per cent. in 1911 and in part in 7·33 per cent. the percentage being nearly the same as in 1911. The number of debtors imprisoned in execution of decrees was 2,670 or 8 less than in 1911.

Inspection of Courts.

207. Eighty-five District Munsifs inspected 1,511 Village Courts. These figures show a considerable advance upon those for 1911. District Judges inspected 79 District Munsifs' and Subordinate Judges' Courts. Owing to pressure of work the Honourable the Judges of the High Court were unable to carry out any inspections.

REGISTRATION. (1912.)

[*G.Os. Nos. 946, 1511 and 1935, Judicial, dated 14th May, 28th July and 22nd September 1913; Statistics of British India, Part II, Commercial, and Part VI, Administrative and Judicial—Registration—Indian Companies Act.*]

Registration Offices.

208. The main changes were (1) the amalgamation of the head-quarter Sub-Registrar's office with that of the District Registrar in three districts; (2) the opening of one new office; (3) the amalgamation of two joint offices; and (4) the conversion of two offices into joint offices. The net result was that at the end of the year there were 490 registration offices, 22 under District Registrars, 461 under special Sub-Registrars and 7 under Revenue Officers.

Registration.

209. The number of registrations was 1,371,747—a figure higher than that in any previous year by more than 100,000. The high level of prices, the favourable season, the absence of epidemics, increased commercial

activity and the increased number of offices opened in the last two years are the reasons put forward to explain this increase. Of this number 1,214,060 were compulsory registrations. Mortgages and sales of immovable property contributed largely both to the total and to the increase. Optional registrations increased by 4·1 per cent. The number of wills registered increased from 7,464 to 8,041. The system of claiming documents by post increased in popularity, the number so returned being 66,492 as against 9,283 in the previous year.

Prosecutions.

210. Nine prosecutions were instituted during the year for offences under the Registration Act and there were five cases pending from the previous year. Convictions were obtained in all the thirteen cases which were disposed of.

Copying of Documents.

211. Despite the increased volume of work the percentage of documents copied on the day of presentation rose from 59·03 to 69·28.

Finance.

212. The departmental revenue increased from Rs. 19·89 lakhs to Rs. 22·24 lakhs, and the expenditure rose from Rs. 13·43 lakhs to Rs. 13·79 lakhs.

Inspections.

213. The Inspector-General inspected all the District Registrars' offices and 38 Sub-Registry offices. The Inspector of Registration offices inspected 72 sub-offices. All the Sub-Registry offices, except Bhadrachalam and Nugur, were inspected by District Registrars. Revenue Officers inspected 43 offices.

Registered Companies. (1912-1913.)

General.

214. The year opened with 582 companies at work, 437 limited by shares and 145 by guarantee. The number of companies registered was 28, 27 limited by shares and 1 by guarantee, against 40, 36 limited by shares and 4 by guarantee in 1911–1912. The decrease occurred chiefly under mills and presses, only one rice mill having been registered against three in the previous year, while there were no registrations of companies connected with spinning and weaving, cotton-pressing, mining or quarrying. One hundred and forty-five companies went into liquidation or became defunct, 50 limited by shares and 95 by guarantee. At the close of the year there were accordingly 465 companies working, 414 limited by shares and 51 by guarantee. The average paid-up capital of joint-stock companies has been steadily increasing since 1904–1905 and in 1912–1913 reached the record of Rs. 1,18,188. The effect of the introduction of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912, on 18th March 1912, is reflected in the fall in the number of provident societies, 98 of which were wound up during the year. The number of societies registered between 18th March 1912 and 31st March 1913 was only nine. Of these, four had already been registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, four had not been so registered but were in existence before the new Act was brought into force, and one was established after the introduction of the Act. Of the nine societies registered, one provides for marriage endowments in addition to life policies, and the remainder deal entirely with life assurance. At the end of the year there were 14 applications for registration pending orders of which 13 were from societies in existence prior to the introduction of the Act.

Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912.

Notaries Public. (1912-1913.)

215. At the close of 1911–1912 there were 141 Notary Public stations and 178 registering officers who were Notaries Public. The reconstitution of registration districts which came into effect from 1st January 1913 (G.O. 1951, Judicial, 26th November 1912) involved the revision of the list of registering officers who are Notaries Public (Notification of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 3276, Judicial, dated 18th/20th December 1912). The net result was a reduction of one in the number of officers, the number of stations remaining the same. The transactions were confined to 21 stations. The numbers of negotiable instruments dealt with rose from 179 in 1911–1912 to 250; of these 202 were bills of exchange and 48 promissory notes. The aggregate value of the transactions was Rs. 1,97,706 as against Rs. 1,68,342 in 1911–1912. The fees realised amounted to Rs. 653–8–0 and the expenses incurred by Notaries Public to Rs. 19–14–6. Of the balance of Rs. 633–9–6 a sum of Rs. 607–9–6, together with Rs. 10 collected in 1911–1912, was remitted into the Treasury before the close of the year the balance being remitted in April 1913. No inspections under rule 4 of the notarial rules were made by District Judges.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

(1ST JULY 1912 TO 30TH JUNE 1913.)

[*Annual Report on the Working of the Co-operative Credit Societies Acts (X of 1904 and II of 1912) for the year 1912–1913 ; Statistics of British India, Part II, Commercial.*]

General.

Societies.

216. The total number of societies on the register at the end of the year was 1,078, an increase of 106 over the number for the previous year. The total number of members at the end of the year was 82,713 giving an average of 77 members to each society compared with 68 in the previous year.

Working Capital Profits.

The working capital of all societies increased from Rs. 74·64 lakhs to Rs. 95·49 lakhs ; their net profits from Rs. 1·62 lakhs to Rs. 2·33 lakhs and the total reserve fund of the Presidency from Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 4·43 lakhs. The percentage of collection to demand under "principal" was decidedly better than in the previous year in the case of central societies, being 87 per cent. as compared with 64 per cent., but in non-agricultural and agricultural societies, there was a slight fall in the percentage under "principal" as well as "interest."

Working of Societies.

Central Societies.

217. There were, at the end of 1912–1913, eleven central societies, two new ones being added during the year. There was an increase under both working capital and net profit in all the central banks except Salem whose capital fell from Rs. 3·01 lakhs to Rs. 2·79 lakhs. The total working capital of the seven central banks was Rs. 40,39,626, the net profits Rs. 76,604, and the reserve funds Rs. 67,172. The membership increased from 643 to 835.

Unions.

One new union was started during the year bringing the total number up to four. The question of the constitution of further unions is at present under consideration. The main function of the unions is the inspection of the societies which form them.

Non-Agricultural Credit Societies.

218. There were, at the end of the year, 46 non-agricultural credit societies against 38 at the end of the previous year. The total working capital increased from Rs. 5·84 lakhs to Rs. 8·77 lakhs. The net profits amounted to Rs. 54,548. The proportion of loans granted for non-productive purposes rose from 9·89 per cent. to 12·76 per cent. There was a falling of the percentage of collection to demand, but it was not serious. The total membership was 13,694 against 10,105 in the previous year. One of the most interesting experiments made during the year was the organisation of a society for the scavengers and sweepers of Salem town. The society after affording help to 256 persons earned a net profit of Rs. 143–1–6. There were ten societies for purchase, sale and productive purposes. Of these only one was for productive purposes, viz., the Big Conjeeveram Urban Weavers' Union. The total membership of these societies was 3,846 and the working capital was Rs. 1·65 lakhs. The net profits amounted to nearly Rs. 24,000. There were three societies dealing with other forms of co-operation. The membership of these societies was 173 ; the working capital was Rs. 28,919, and the net profit Rs. 1,362.

Production and distribution Societies.

Other forms of co-operation.

Agricultural Credit Societies.

219. At the end of the year there were 1,006 agricultural credit societies and two non-credit agricultural societies. The working capital of these 1,008 societies on 30th June 1913, was Rs. 44·39 lakhs against Rs. 36·03 lakhs, the working capital of the 916 societies at work on 30th June 1912. The net profit of all these societies amounted to Rs. 1·02 lakhs against Rs. ·67 lakh in the previous year. There were 362 which made a profit of over Rs. 100. The loans for productive purposes amounted to 56·2 per cent. of the total loans against 51·49 in the previous year, while the percentage for the repayment of old loans fell from 46·71 per cent. to 41·25 per cent. There was an increase in the percentage of loans for non-productive purposes from 1·78 per cent. to 2·72 per cent. The total membership of the societies was 64,037 against 52,006 in the previous year. There was a fall in the percentage of collection to demand.

Finance.

220. The total cost to Government of the working of the Act was Rs. 92,611 and is equivalent to ·314 per cent. of the receipts and disbursements of the societies.

Miscellaneous.

221. A Provincial Co-operative conference was held in Madras in December 1912. In addition to this there were five local conferences held. During the year 255 suits were filed by societies which give an average of one suit for every 325 members.

LOCAL BOARD ADMINISTRATION.

[*Statistics of British India, Part VIII, Local Funds—Local Boards.*]

Local Boards and Union Panchayats.

District Boards.

222. The Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, as amended in 1900, continued to be in operation in all the districts of the Presidency except Madras, where the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, was in force. The number of district boards (25) remained unchanged. Each board consisted of the Collector of the district as ex-officio member and president and not less than 24 other members, the officers in charge of revenue divisions being ex-officio members; in the Nilgiris, however, the minimum number of members excluding the president was 12. On the last day of the year the total strength of district boards was 770 or five more than in the previous year, the maximum strength remaining unaltered. Of the actual total number 124 were ex-officio members, 290 (71 officials and 219 non-officials) were nominated by Government, and the remaining 356 (102 officials and 254 non-officials) were elected by the taluk boards against 124, 282 and 359, respectively, in 1911-1912. One half of the sanctioned number of members of each district board was elected by the taluk boards in all the districts except the Nilgiris and Koraput, where there were no taluk boards, and Godavari where the number of elected members has been fixed at less than one-half. The number of meetings held by district boards was 274 or six less than in the previous year and the average percentage of attendance of official and non-official members at each meeting was 60·1 and 62·1, respectively, against 56·9 and 57·2 in the preceding year.

Taluk Boards.

223. There were, as in the preceding year, 95 taluk boards, each board, consisting of a president and not less than 12 other members. The taluk boards of Ellore, Chittoor and Cuddalore continued to enjoy the privilege of electing their presidents, the revenue divisional officer being ex-officio member and president in all other cases. The sanctioned strength of the taluk boards declined by one and on 31st March 1913 there were 1,595 members or 111 more than on the corresponding date in the previous year. Of these 382 were officials and 1,213 non-officials, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 403 and 1,081. The elective system which was introduced in July 1909 and expanded during the year 1911-1912 continued to be in force. Of the 258 seats thrown open to election during the year, only 57 were actually contested, 50 per cent. of the registered voters having taken part in the elections. In 35 cases Government nominations became necessary owing to the failure of the voters to propose candidates. The total number of meetings held by the taluk boards was 1,231, or seven more than in 1911-1912, but the average percentage of attendance of members rose from 63·1 to 66·8 in the case of officials and fell from 58·3 to 57·2 in the case of non-officials. The presidents of district boards continued to exercise the powers both of appointing and re-appointing members of taluk boards and of accepting resignations of members of district and taluk boards.

Union Panchayats.

224. In all districts except South Canara and the Nilgiris, union panchayats continued to assist in the administration of local affairs in important villages within the taluk board areas. There were altogether 393 panchayats as in the preceding year. Each panchayat consisted of not less than five members, the headman of the revenue villages wholly or partly included in the unions being ex-officio members, and the other members being appointed partly by the presidents of taluk boards and partly by election by the tax-payers of the union. The number of members on the panchayats at the close of the year fell from 3,749 to 3,722 of whom 835 were village headmen, 270 other officials and the remaining 2,617 non-officials. The number of meetings held by the panchayats was 5,284 or 94 more than in the previous year. The work done by these bodies was generally confined to sanitary arrangements in the unions, and the construction, repair and lighting of the roads lying within their jurisdiction, but in some cases the management of choultries and markets was entrusted to them by the taluk boards.

Receipts.

225. Land-cess was levied at 2 annas per rupee of the assessment in the Nilgiris (except a portion of the South-East Wynaad where the rate was 1 anna), at rates varying from 2 annas to 1 anna and 3 pies in Malabar, at 1 anna and 6 pies in South Canara and at 1 anna in the remaining districts. In Tanjore a fourth of the receipts under this head continued to be set apart for railway construction. In the districts of South Arcot, Coimbatore, Guntur, Kistna, Kurnool, Madura, Ramnad, Salem and Tinnevelly a special cess of 3 pies in the rupee on the annual rent value of all occupied lands was also levied for the construction of railways. Tolls upon carriages, carts and animals were collected in all districts and the number of toll-gates was 334 or six more than in the previous year. House-tax was levied in all unions, the maximum rates being in force in 319 cases, three-fourths in 56, two-thirds in four, and half rates in the remaining 14. Excluding the transactions under debt heads, the year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,19,25,458 or Rs. 19,14,405 more than in the previous year. The actual receipts increased from Rs. 1,49,00,889 to Rs. 1,70,25,573. Excluding the receipts from the special railway cess the revenue from rates and taxes increased by Rs. 2,82,413, the result of increases of Rs. 41,902, Rs. 1,14,161 and Rs. 1,26,350, repectively, under house-tax, land cess and tolls. There was a noticeable rise under the land cess in the districts of Kistna (Rs. 77,774), Malabar (Rs. 38,567), Ganjam (Rs. 34,456), and Chittoor (Rs. 25,902), counterbalanced by a fall in the districts of Godavari (Rs. 1,24,564), Ramnad (Rs. 28,995) and Madura (Rs 20,414). The increase under tolls occurred chiefly in Tinnevelly (Rs. 34,771), Coimbatore (Rs. 12,787), Ramnad (Rs. 10,910) and South Arcot (Rs. 10,903). The grants received from provincial funds amounted to Rs. 50,59,638 or Rs. 16,72,791 more than in the previous year. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 14,60,700 was contributed from the special assignment made by the Government of India in aid of the general resources of local boards and was supplemented by a further grant of Rs. 4,00,000 for the same purpose, Rs. 3,00,000 being half grants for the construction of important bridges and causeways, Rs. 1,98,299 for public works, Rs. 1,71,300 for elementary school buildings, Rs. 9,66,583 for the opening of new schools and the maintenance of existing ones, Rs. 1,09,778 for medical buildings, Rs. 1,22,886 for the maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries, Rs. 12,93,961 for sanitation and Rs. 36,131 for choultries. The grants for public works were paid chiefly to the District Boards of the Nilgiris (Rs. 96,600) and Koraput (Rs. 23,000) in consideration of the smallness of their revenues. The educational grants to district boards took the form of lump assignments intended to enhance their other resources so as to enable them not only to maintain their own elementary schools adequately but also to open new schools where they were wanted and to house such schools in suitable buildings. The grants for medical buildings were intended for the provision of proper accommodation for medical institutions previously located in buildings unsuitable for the purpose, while the grants paid on account of hospitals and dispensaries represented chiefly the provincial share of the pay and allowances of the medical subordinates employed by the local boards. The grants for choultries continued to be disbursed to local boards in nine districts in lieu of the income from lands originally assigned for the maintenance of choultries by their founders and subsequently resumed by the Government.

Expenditure.

226. Excluding the charges relating to debt heads and the contributions from one district board to another, the total expenditure of the local boards rose from Rs. 1,29,86,484 to Rs. 1,47,55,531 and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 1,41,95,500.

Public Works.

227. The outlay on public works rose from Rs. 70,94,944 to Rs. 81,02,257 of which Rs. 28,46,239 were spent on the construction of roads, bridges, school houses, dispensaries, markets and other miscellaneous public improvements and the remaining Rs. 52,56,018 on repairs to existing works. The length of new roads constructed was 176 miles or 10 miles less than in the previous year, and the expenditure on this account fell from Rs. 5,58,300 to Rs. 4,71,085. The mileage of roads repaired was 24,544 against 24,138 in 1911–1912, the outlay thereon consequently increasing from Rs. 37,65,275 to Rs. 42,88,710. Local boards maintained their own engineering establishments but the construction and maintenance of some roads.

running along tank bunds and canal banks and a few special roads and bridges were entrusted to the Public Works Department.

Education.

228. The educational institutions maintained by local boards at the close of 1912–13 consisted of 57 sessional schools for the training of teachers, 1 Sanskrit College, 69 secondary and 5,936 elementary schools. One-thousand four hundred and ten students received instruction in the sessional schools during the year and the attendance at the secondary and elementary schools was 271,599 boys and 55,100 girls against 203,859 boys and 37,540 girls, respectively, in the previous year. As usual teaching grants to private institutions were disbursed directly from provincial funds instead of through the agency of the local boards in all the districts. The total expenditure incurred by local boards on educational objects was Rs. 18,83,728, the receipts *per contra* being Rs. 9,76,400 of which Rs. 3,67,309 formed fees collected from pupils and Rs. 6,09,091 represented contributions from provincial funds. The net local fund outlay was thus Rs. 9,07,328, a figure which represents 8·9 per cent. of the total ordinary income of the local boards.

Medical institutions.

229. The number of hospitals and dispensaries in charge of local boards was 129 and 258 against 129 and 251 respectively in the preceding year. The cost of maintaining these institutions rose from Rs. 7,80,713 to Rs. 7,98,555 and the number of patients treated thereat from 3,763,924 to 3,856,847. The number of midwives employed by local boards was 298 at a cost of Rs. 48,183 against 288 at a cost of Rs. 43,604 in the previous year ; the number of labour cases attended by them rose from 22,932 to 23,489.

Vaccination.

230. The district boards employed 708 vaccinators including probationers against 714 in the previous year. The average cost of each successful operation rose from 2 annas 5 pies to 3 annas and 7 pies.

Sanction.

231. The expenditure on sanitation was Rs. 11,62,570 against Rs. 8,98,295 in 1911–1912.

Railways.

232. Railways owned by district boards worked only in the districts of Tanjore and Kistna. The construction of additional branch lines in Tanjore and of railways contemplated by certain other district boards continued to be in abeyance pending the settlement of the terms of their construction and working. The model agreement for the working of district board branch lines by railway companies which was drawn up by a committee appointed for the purpose has been accepted by the railway administrations and the district boards concerned, but the approval of the Railway Board has not been received. The balance in favour of the railway guarantee fund of the Tanjore District Board at the beginning of the year was Rs. 23,35,500 in Government securities and Rs. 1,22,722 in cash. The gross earnings of the existing railway rose from Rs. 8,41,525 to Rs. 9,35,114 and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 5,61,906 against Rs. 4,84,941 in the previous year. In addition to this the district board repaid a sum of Rs. 71,103 to the provincial funds towards the recoupment of the Government share in the railway which is treated as a loan, Rs. 24,704 to the debenture holders as interest and Rs. 21,520 to the sinking fund towards the liquidation of the debenture loan. The profit derived by the district board from the working of railway during the year was Rs. 3,73,208 or 7·9 per cent. on the capital outlay. The balance in favour of the fund at the end of the year after taking into account the items of charges above referred to and Rs. 27,497 debited to the head " Construction of Railways " was Rs. 26,47,000 in Government securities and Rs. 1,36,207 in cash. The balance in favour of the railway cess fund of the Kistna District Board at the beginning of the year was Rs. 7,86,500 in Government securities and Rs. 1,47,973 in cash. The gross earnings of the existing railway rose from Rs. 3,07,048 to Rs. 3,35,366 and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 1,51,212 against Rs. 1,39,281 in the preceding year. In addition to this, the district board repaid a sum of Rs. 72,591 to Provincial funds towards the loan taken from Government for the construction of the line. The profit derived by the district board from the working of the railway during the year was Rs. 1,84,154 or 8·3 per cent. on the capital outlay. The balance in favour of the fund at the end of the year was Rs. 9,89,500 in Government securities and Rs. 1,22,048 in cash.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MUFASSAL.

[*Statistics of British India, Part VIII, Local Funds—Municipalities.*]

General. 233. The number of municipal councils administered under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, continued to be 61. The orders of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization have been received since the close of the year.

Constitution of Councils. 234. During the year the total strength of the municipal councils of Berhampur and Salem was increased from 18 and 20 to 27 and 24, respectively, the number of nominated members being altered from 6 and 10 to 12 and 6 and that of elected members raised from 12 and 10 to 15 and 18. On 31st March 1913, the actual strength of the several councils was 947 members, of whom 70 were ex-officio councillors, 387 nominated by Government and the remaining 490 elected by the tax-payers and inhabitants. Including the elected members, 189 were officials and 758 non-officials as against 168 and 728 in the previous year ; while the number of European and Eurasian members was 138 and that of Indian 809. The municipal councils of Tiruvannamalai, Walajapet, Tirupati, Ellore, Kurnool, Periyakulam, Mannargudi and Anakapalle consisted entirely of Indian members. The total number of meetings held by the municipal councils was 1,618 or 12 more than in the previous year while as many as 82 were adjourned for want of a quorum. The average attendance of the councillors at each meeting was 58·5—officials 42·7 and non-officials 62·6. As in the previous year the system of appointing municipal councillors by election was in force in 58 municipalities and 51 of these were divided into wards for electoral purposes ; in the remaining seven towns elections were held for each town as a whole. The right of electing their chairmen was exercised by two more municipal councils than in the previous year.

Receipts. 235. The opening balance of the year was Rs. 16,65,125 against Rs. 10,24,137 in 1911–1912. The current receipts rose from Rs. 60,87,697 to Rs. 73,01,330, the increase occurring mainly under taxes and tolls and grants and contributions from Government. There was, however, a further decrease under loans. The principal taxes continued to be those on buildings and lands, water and drainage tax and the tax on arts ; and the income realized from these sources amounted to Rs. 13,48,981, Rs. 5,04,412 and Rs. 2,58,591, respectively, against Rs. 12,80,409, Rs. 4,62,641 and Rs. 2,48,186 in 1911–1912. The income from tolls and from educational institutions slightly increased from Rs. 5,20,152 and Rs. 1,67,611 to Rs. 5,70,758 and Rs. 1,88,093, while that from markets and slaughter-houses showed a further increase from Rs. 3,24,627 to Rs. 3,33,779. The grants and contributions paid by Government amounted to Rs. 23,32,090 against Rs. 9,60,342 in 1911–1912 and consisted of Rs. 18,42,947 paid for general, Rs. 3,77,108 for educational, and Rs. 1,12,035 for medical purposes, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 7,85,997, Rs. 36,984 and Rs. 1,37,361, respectively. The increase in the grants for general and educational purposes was due to the disbursement of larger special grants to municipal councils for the improvement of sanitation and for the construction of elementary school buildings. In addition to these grants which were included in the municipal accounts, Rs. 6,06,190 were spent by the Public Works department out of grants provided by Government, on several municipal works, chief among which were the following :—

Government grants.

Special grants.

Negapatam water-supply (Rs. 4,00,954), Chidambaram water-supply (Rs. 1,73,300), Berhampur water-supply (Rs. 20,000), Kodaikanal water-supply (Rs. 18,251), Ootacamund drainage works (Rs. 13,612), additional engine and boiler for the Tanjore water-works (Rs. 13,556) and improvements to the Nellore water-works (Rs. 13,164).

Loans. 236. Loans from Government amounted to Rs. 1,69,750 against Rs. 2,27,690 in 1911–1912. The municipal councils of Tanjore, Negapatam, Kodaikanal, Kurnool and Berhampur borrowed Rs. 17,000, Rs. 75,000, Rs. 4,200, Rs. 17,500 and Rs. 26,300, respectively, for the construction and improvement of their water works. A loan of Rs. 8,750 was advanced to the municipal council of Tellicherry for the drainage scheme of Chali and Rs. 21,000 were paid to the municipal council of Palghat for the

construction of additional buildings for the Victoria College and the hostel attached to it. No loan was raised in the open market during the year.

237. The average incidence of municipal taxation per head of population according to the census of 1911 rose from Rs. 1-5-8 to Rs. 1-7-1. The incidence was, as usual, relatively high in the three hill municipalities of Ootacamund, Kodaikanal and Coonoor, being Rs. 6-12-9, Rs. 6-1-1 and Rs. 4-9-6, respectively, while in the plains it ranged from Rs. 2-3-11 in Bezwada to 8 annas and 4 pies in Gudiyattam. **Incidence of taxation.**

238. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 60,71,994 against Rs. 54,50,413 in 1911-1912. The increase was noticeable under public works, education, hospitals and dispensaries and repayment of loans and advances. A sum of Rs. 19,53,977, or Rs. 1,84,277 more than in the previous year was spent on public works. The construction and maintenance of municipal roads absorbed 88 per cent. of the net income from tolls. Schemes for the water-supply of Berhampur, Chidambaram, Kodaikanal, Negapatam, Periyakulam and Vizianagram, improvements to the water works at Bezwada, Guntur, Tanjore, Nellore, Cuddapah and Kurnool and the drainage of Ootacamund, Madura and Tellicherry (Chali) were under execution by the Public Works department. Water-supply schemes for Anantapur, Bellary, Calicut, Chicacole, Chingleput, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Ellore, Erode, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Nandyal, Ongole, Palghat, Palni, Parlakimedi, Rajahmundry, Srirangam, Tiruvannamalai and Walajapet, a joint scheme for the water-supply of Tinnevelly, Tuticorin and Palamcottah, a scheme for the extension of the Vizagapatam water-supply to Waltair, schemes for the improvement of the water-works at Adoni, Conjeeveram, Coonoor, Dindigul, Madura, Tirupati, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam and drainage schemes for Adoni, Anakapalle, Bellary, Berhampur, Bezwada, Calicut, Chidambaram, Chingleput, Cocanada, Cochin, Cuddapah, Ellore, Erode, Guntur, Kumbakonam, Kurnool, Mangalore, Nandyal, Negapatam, Nellore, Rajahmundry, Periyakulam, Salem, Srirangam, Tenali, Trichinopoly and Vellore were either under investigation or preparation by the Sanitary Engineer or under consideration by the Sanitary Board, Chief Engineer or Government. **Expenditure.** Public Works.

239. There was at least one hospital or dispensary available to the public in each municipality. The hospitals at Ootacamund and Vizagapatam, however, remained under private management and received aid from municipal funds, while the hospital at Tirupati continued to be managed by the local municipal council and supported financially by the Mahant of Tirupati. The institutions in the other towns were maintained by municipal councils and a portion of their maintenance charges was generally met by a contribution from local funds. The total number of in-patients treated in these institutions rose from 34,576 to 36,558 and that of out-patients from 1,839,213 to 1,899,950. The total cost of their maintenance was Rs. 4,84,659 or Rs. 23,817 more than in the previous year. The number of educational institutions maintained by municipal councils was 462 or 109 more than in the previous year and consisted of three colleges, 21 secondary and 438 elementary schools. The attendance at these schools was 40,347 against 32,737 in 1911-1912. The several councils spent Rs. 4,20,835 on the maintenance of their own schools exclusive of Rs. 54,073 expended by them on the construction and repair of school buildings, while they aided 556 elementary schools containing 44,023 pupils with teaching grants to the extent of Rs. 81,747. An expenditure of Rs. 21,711 was also incurred by the councils on miscellaneous educational purposes. The total expenditure on education was thus Rs. 5,24,293 excluding the outlay on school buildings. Against this the councils realized an income of Rs. 2,76,797 of which Rs. 1,88,093 represented the receipts from school fees, Rs. 81,608 grants and contributions from Government and Rs. 7,096 other miscellaneous receipts. The net municipal outlay on education was thus Rs. 2,47,496 or 9·9 per cent. of the receipts from taxation excluding the water and drainage tax, the corresponding figures for 1911-1912 being Rs. 2,44,392 or 10·4 per cent. The expenditure on conservancy was Rs. 11,35,213 and that on lighting Rs. 2,10,471, the corresponding figures for 1911-1912 being Rs. 10,56,482 and Rs. 1,87,312. **Medical relief.** **Education.** Sanitation and lighting.

240. The amount of public debt outstanding against the several municipalities on 31st March 1913 was Rs. 29,91,147 towards the repayment of which there were sinking funds to the extent of Rs. 1,80,800. **Debt.**

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—CITY OF MADRAS. (1912–1913.)

[*Statistics of British India, Part VII, Local Funds—Municipalities.*]

Financial. 241. The total receipts of the Corporation, including the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 63,23,125 and the charges to Rs. 40,80,856 against Rs. 55,35,194 and Rs. 36,88,744 respectively in the previous year. The income from municipal rates and taxes was Rs. 17,87,167 or Rs. 44,255 more than in 1911–1912. The current revenues from taxes rose by Rs. 43,163. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Rs. 3–7–2 against Rs. 3–5–9 in 1911–1912. The revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation also rose from Rs. 5,37,028 to Rs. 5,54,743, the increase being chiefly under the income from the sewage farm. The contributions from Government amounted to Rs. 18,94,207 as against Rs. 5,48,950 in 1911–1912 and were made up of the usual annual contribution of Rs. 40,350, a special grant of Rs. 18,50,000 for the improvement of water-supply and drainage and a contribution of Rs. 3,857, being the moiety of the cost of Census operations. The miscellaneous receipts rose from Rs. 1,51,288 to Rs. 1,91,464, the increase being due to a larger income from the sale of superstructures on lands acquired by the Corporation and to the exhibition in the Revenue Account of the gross receipts from the workshop. The debt at the close of the year was Rs. 80,92,919. A sum of Rs. 500 remaining out of the loan of Rs. 2,50,000 raised in 1882 for the extension of water-supply was repaid during the year. A sum of Rs. 33,155 was paid towards the re-payment of Government instalment loans and Rs. 3,38,006 towards interest on all loans. The sinking funds at the end of the year on account of the several loans, exclusive of the Government instalment loans, amounted to Rs. 24,36,500 in Government promissory-notes and Madras Municipal debentures and Rs. 1,381 in cash.

Works. 242. The total outlay on works was Rs. 24,68,254 or 60·48 per cent. of the total expenditure, as against Rs. 22,14,344 in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 15,02,011 or 60·85 per cent. was spent on new works, Rs. 7,65,307 or 31·00 per cent. on repairs, Rs. 1,57,121 or 6·37 per cent. on establishments and Rs. 43,815 or 1·78 per cent. on tools and plant, etc.

Communications. 243. The metalling of the new road named Lloyd Road, which connects the Mount Road with the South Beach Road, was begun. Lands and buildings were acquired for widening roads in two cases and for opening new roads to connect existing lanes and streets in four cases. Land was also acquired in Mount Road near the Madras Stable Company's premises for improvement of the street alignment. The new bridge connecting the "Monkey island" with the menagerie enclosure in People's Park was completed and a masonry bridge connecting Subbaraya Chetti 3rd lane with Konnur Road was constructed. The amount spent on repairs to communications was Rs. 3,74,914 against Rs. 3,20,660 in 1911–1912. During the year 67·66 miles of road were re-formed against 62·93 in the previous year; and 6 miles 5 furlongs and 22 yards of unmetalled roads were metalled for the first time. The re-form of roads was done on the same lines as in the previous year and portions of some important roads were tar-sprayed with satisfactory results.

Buildings. 244. A site for an isolation hospital in Aminjikarai selected by the Corporation and approved by Government was under acquisition. The drainage and water-supply arrangements and sanitary and electric fittings in the New Rayapeta Hospital were completed and the hospital was opened for use in May 1912; and land was acquired for quarters for Sub-Assistant Surgeons and the construction of quarters for six Indian nurses was commenced. The installation of electric lights and fans in the Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliyar Maternity Hospital was also in progress. The school buildings in Poonamallee Road and Vallabha Agraharam were completed and lands were acquired for six more schools and the construction of buildings thereon was in progress. The construction of model dwellings for poor Anglo-Indians in Pudupet and of houses for the people to be evicted from Nariangadu Paracherri was in progress and land was acquired for model dwellings in Nungambakam. The new Corporation Office buildings and four restaurants over the present Evening Bazaar buildings in the People's Park were in progress. A combined latrine and urinal was finished in Harris Road and similar latrines were commenced in four

other places. Additions and improvements were made to the Corporation Workshop and Stores and sheds with weigh-bridges for steam road-rollers were erected. A sum of Rs. 21,964 was spent on repairs to buildings against Rs. 22,198 in 1911–1912.

245. A general scheme for the main drainage of the city estimated to cost Rs. 98·26 lakhs was submitted by the Special Engineer, and is now under the consideration of Government. The laying of the new 36-inch cast-iron pumping main from Rayapuram pumping station across the railway and along Mannarswami Kovil Street to Kalmantapam Road was completed. The construction of a 4′ 6″ brick sewer which is to carry all the sewage of Georgetown and Tondiarpet to the sewage farm pumping station and the covering of a short section of the open channel at the sewage farm were in progress. In Tondiarpet the length of sewer laid up to 31st March 1913 was 118,149 feet out of the total length of 120,000 feet. The length of house connections laid was 32,563 feet making a total of 150,712 feet of pipes laid. The number of manholes constructed was 604 and the number of house connection pipe lines laid 2,945. The construction of silt pits, screening chambers and suction wells at the three pumping stations was completed. The screens and silt raisers for these pits were ordered and superstructures of the buildings were in progress. The contract for the supply of pumping plant was practically completed. Several house connections were carried out and plans were prepared for the drainage of a number of private and public buildings.

Drainage. **Tondiarpet.** **Pumping stations.**

246. Under special works, the conduit and fourteen filter beds were practically completed, and the three filtered-water tanks were nearly completed except for a portion of the third tank. Foundations for the elevated tank were laid and the pumping station was almost finished. The delivery of the pumping machinery was completed. The laying of the 48-inch steel pumping main was in progress. A contract amounting to Rs. 13½ lakhs for the supply of pipes for the two principal mains included in the new distribution system was let. Under ordinary works, the electric pumping scheme for improving the water-supply at Mylapore was completed. During the year 19,616 feet of old and worn-out pipes were cleaned and relaid or replaced by new pipes, 8,314 feet of new pipes were laid and 29 fountains, 14 valves, 17 stop-cocks, 14 pumps, 11 hydrants and 18 meters were fixed. The quantity of water supplied to the city was 657,313,866 cubic feet against 683,839,962 cubic feet in 1911–1912. The cost of maintenance of the water-supply was Rs. 63,533 against Rs. 52,341 in the previous year.

Water-supply.

247. Land was acquired for opening and widening streets in seven cases and the fencing of the Tondiarpet sewage farm was in progress.

Relief of congestion.

248. A sum of Rs. 9,221 was spent on education as against Rs. 5,307 in the previous year, the increase being due to the opening of three new elementary schools as a first instalment of the scheme for the establishment of forty model elementary schools in the city. Including the Chetput Panchama School the total number of schools maintained by the Corporation was four. There were 543 boys and 152 girls on the rolls of these schools on 31st March 1913. Nearly 50 per cent. of this number were Panchamas. Besides the general staff of four instructors, a supervisor for drawing and kindergarten and two gymnastic instructors employed for the benefit of all the elementary schools for boys in the city, there were 26 teachers employed in the four Corporation schools including an instructor in manual training attached to each school. Twelve teachers were under training during the year, of whom six completed their course. The remaining six and five others sent for training in March 1913 are still undergoing their course. The stipends paid to them amounted to Rs. 819.

Education.

249. The cost of maintenance of the Corporation hospitals and dispensaries amounted to Rs. 77,686 against Rs. 54,677 in 1911–1912. The total number of patients treated in them was 173,196 as against 157,940 in the previous year. The usual contribution of Rs. 20,000 to Government on account of hospitals and contributions to other medical institutions aggregating to Rs. 4,870 were paid. The total number of cases vaccinated

Sanitation and Medical Services.

Vaccination. in the city was 27,181 as against 38,261 in 1911–1912. The percentages of success in primary vaccination and re-vaccination cases were 95·13 and 61·74, respectively, as against 97·60 and 58·08 in the previous year. The number of children under one year vaccinated was 19,178 against 20,814 in 1911–1912.

Births and deaths. The number of births and deaths registered in 1912 were 20,099 and 20,132 as against 19,735 and 21,771 respectively in 1911. The birth and death rates were 38·8 per mille in each case as against 38·3 and 42·0 per mille in 1911.

Conservancy. The city continued to enjoy immunity from plague, except for one suspicious imported case which proved fatal. A sum of Rs. 3,86,115 or 9·46 per cent. of the total expenditure was spent on conservancy as against Rs. 3,47,566 in the previous year.

Miscellaneous.

Lighting. 250. Thirty-six electric incandescent lamps were installed in Mount Road and on the Marina and 192 in important streets and at junctions of roads. The total number of arc and incandescent lamps lighted was 452. In addition to these 5,769 oil lamps and 48 power lamps were maintained. The lighting charges amounted to Rs. 1,39,022 as against Rs. 88,472 in 1911–1912.

Parks. The public parks—People's Park, Napier Park, Robinson Park and Loane Square—were maintained at a cost of Rs. 36,346 against

Fire-engines. Rs. 29,419 in the previous year. The total cost of maintenance of steam and hand fire-engines was Rs. 31,703 as against Rs. 8,304 in 1911–1912, the large increase being due to the payment of the cost of the Motor fire-engine during the year. The engines were requisitioned for in 24 fires as against 20 in 1911–1912.

MILITARY (VOLUNTEERING).

(1ST AUGUST 1912 TO 31ST JULY 1913.)

251. During the year the total strength of the twelve Volunteer Corps within the Ninth (Secunderabad) Division was 7,932. Of this number 5,742 were efficient and 2,190 extra-efficient against 3,839 and 3,811 in 1911–1912. Four 7″ guns were taken up for use by the Madras Artillery Volunteers. No. 1 (Cadets) Company of the Malabar Volunteer Rifles was disbanded during the year.

MARINE. (1912–1913.)

[*Reports on the Madras Port Trust and the Madras Port Department for 1912–1913; Statistics of British India, Part VIII—Local Funds.*]

Madras Port Trust.

Finance. 252. In the year under review, the receipts of the Trust from all sources, including the grant, Rs. 35,000, contributed by the Government Port Fund, were Rs. 12,65,173 against Rs. 10,66,221, in 1911–1912, or an increase of 18·66 per cent. The gross expenditure out of revenue, not counting contributions made to capital or payment of debt, came to Rs. 8,33,298 or to the equivalent of 65·82 per cent. of the gross receipts. The corresponding percentage for 1911–1912 was 75·17 and for the previous 26 years 70·23. Excluding from the working expenses the interest on loans, which in the year under review came to Rs. 3,24,602, and omitting from the receipts the port fund surplus, Rs. 35,000, made over to the Trust by Government, the actual working expenses come to 41·32 per cent. of the regular harbour earnings, against 45 per cent. in the previous year.

Port and harbour dues. Vessels of all sorts, to the number of 615 and a tonnage of 1,678,823, paid for port dues Rs. 40,215, for mooring fees Rs. 64,260 and for pilotage fees Rs. 34,890, total Rs. 1,39,365, or at the average rate of 1·33 annas per ton registered. If this charge be considered as falling on the tonnage of exports and imports dealt with at the port, viz., 774,378 the incidence of all these charges, covered up of course in the cost of freight, comes to 2·88 annas per ton. About 370,914 tons of goods handled by the Trust paid for services rendered Rs. 8,31,107, or at the rate of Rs. 2·24. This covers all charges between ship and wagon, except lighterage, which is done by steamer agents and others and costs about 1 rupee per ton.

253. As it had been completely proved in the last couple of years that vessels could lie quietly in all weathers alongside of quays within the enclosed harbour, the Trust launched out on a policy of further borrowings in order to enable the entire 200 acres of harbour to be deepened all over to from 28 to 32 feet below low water, with the aid of a quay for vessels of 30-ft. draft and under, along the western 3,000 feet of the harbour, which until now had been shallow or beach, equipped only with temporary piers and wharves for the use of 10 to 100-ton lighters. By the end of the year under review the Imperial Government had sanctioned a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs for the purpose referred to, as well as for the necessary shedding, sidings, roads and other equipment for the use of the intended quay. Owing to the compressible nature of certain strata of the soil through which the wells on which this quay is being founded are being sunk, it has been found necessary to sink them to a considerably greater depth than had originally been anticipated, and it was finally decided to sink them to 60 feet below low water instead of to the original 50 feet, and at the same time to omit certain steel tie-backs. This decision has necessitated a revision of the estimate which, for the whole quay, now amounts to Rs. 31,00,000 against the first estimate of Rs. 26,70,000. Work progressed steadily and by the end of the year the superstructure was completed for a length of 500 feet and was equipped with bollards and fenders. Towards the close of the year a start was made at the south end of the quay. The two dredgers had meanwhile been employed deepening opposite to the nearly completed northern portion of the quay and, by the end of the year, a depth of 26 feet at low water had been obtained for a length of 400 feet of the quay face. This berth came into regular use in May 1913. In June 1912 a triangular strip of land was placed in the Trust's possession, thus making it possible to remove to this site certain oil installations. Since then both installations have got to work on the new areas leased to them, and the Trust has obtained sanction to an estimate for the utilization of the space thus set free for various improvements devised in the interests of traffic working, the chief of which is the proposed new coal yard, in replacement of the old north beach coal yard. This new coal yard will be in convenient proximity to the east quay and the outer quay, both of which, and especially the former, have come into fairly constant use for the landing of coal cargoes. The question of the necessity for abolishing all or most of the level crossings between Egmore and the Beach station, because of the probability of a greater average number of trains being run in the future than at present was raised. This, being a question of several lakhs, has naturally brought the Beach station business to a standstill, but there seems to be reason to hope that the delay will not be of long duration. The increase of volume of water within the harbour arms at I.S.L.W. between January 1912 and January 1913, 34,00,000 cubic feet, is entirely due to the dredging operations in front of the west quay. Over the remainder of the harbour and in the entrance channel, 85 days dredging with the " Madras " was sufficient to maintain the original depths.

Works.

Harbour deepening quays.

New coal yard.

Harbour railway station.

Dredging.

254. During the year 1912–1913 the tonnage of imports rose to 596,000 tons which is 78,000 tons above the average of the nine years 1904–1913. If, however, coal, of which in the nine years the imports have varied between 94,000 and 275,000 tons, be omitted the tonnage is 394,000 tons or 54,000 tons above the nine-year average. Marked improvements are shown as compared with the nine-year average in the imports of building materials and sugar. Excluding coal the tonnage of imports during the year is the highest on record. The tonnage of exports is again a record figure showing an increase of 12 per cent. on the previous year and being 31 per cent. in excess of the nine-year average. The chief increases over the average are found in seeds and nuts, bone meal, manure, and raw and manufactured cotton. The chief decrease in tonnage as compared with the nine-year average is found under the head of hides and skins ; but this is entirely due to the measurements in this and the previous year being taken in tons of 20 cwt. instead of as formerly, in tons of 50 cubic feet. There is actually an increase in the quantity exported, instead of a

Trade.

Imports.

Exports.

decrease. The value of the private trade in foreign merchandise from foreign ports in the year under review reached the record figure of Rs. 1,032·50 lakhs or 24 per cent. above the average. In Indian merchandise from Indian ports the trade was also the highest on record being valued at Rs. 181·01 lakhs or about 21 per cent. over the nine-year average. For Indian merchandise to foreign ports the figure for the year, Rs. 734·82 lakhs, was again the highest on record and was about 18 per cent. better than the nine-year average. For Indian merchandise to Indian ports the figure, Rs. 134·90 lakhs, shows a slight decrease as compared with last year's record figure of Rs. 141·65 lakhs but is about 53 per cent. above the nine-year average.

Minor Ports.

255. The provisions of the Indian Ports Act were extended during the year to the port of Dhanushkodi in the Ramnad district. The total trade of all the minor ports amounted to Rs. 33·09 crores against Rs. 30·06 crores in 1911–1912. As in last year the six ports with the largest volume of trade were Tuticorin, Cochin, Cocanada, Calicut, Cuddalore and Negapatam.

Trade.

General.

Shipping.

256. During the year 19,804 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 8,135,200 tons entered the ports of the Presidency (excluding Madras), against 19,673 vessels with a tonnage of 8,123,143 in the previous year. The tonnage that actually paid dues was 31·98 per cent. of the tonnage that entered. The amount of port dues collected during the year was Rs. 4,05,609 against Rs. 3,85,090 in the previous year. The collection of coast light dues amounted to Rs. 1·49 lakhs against 1·38 lakhs in 1911–1912. The coast lights were maintained efficiently. The total number of passengers arriving at or departing from the various ports was 613,975. Of these, 557,245 arrived at or sailed from the sixteen principal ports. The largest traffic was at Tuticorin. The weather was fine and normal throughout the year except at Gopalpur and Calingapatam where it was much disturbed at the end of October and at Tellicherry where there was a storm in November. Dredging operations were carried out at Cocanada, Cuddalore, Negapatam and Tuticorin. A hydrographic survey of the ports of Cochin, Malipuram, Calicut, Beypore and Mangalore was undertaken by a special marine survey party. During the year five wrecks and 15 casualties were reported. Four lives were lost by the capsizing of a cargo boat at Negapatam. The closing cash balances of the Minor Ports Fund, Minor Pilotage Funds, Landing and Shipping Funds and the Madras Coast Lights Fund were Rs. 3,39,365, Rs. 1,981, Rs. 2,04,315, and Rs. 67,262, respectively, and the total balances were Rs. 19,90,665, Rs. 1,73,981, Rs. 5,79,815 and Rs. 1,10,262, respectively.

Coast lights.

Passenger traffic.

Weather.

Wrecks.

Funds.

MORTALITY CAUSED BY WILD ANIMALS AND SNAKES. (1912.)

[*Report on the measures adopted for the destruction of wild animals and snakes during the year 1912; Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population and Public Health.*]

Human mortality.

257. The number of persons killed by wild animals was 322 against 285 in 1911 and 396 in 1910. Tigers, leopards, panthers, and cheetahs were responsible for 253 deaths, of which 130 were in Vizagapatam, 36 in Godavari, 20 in North Arcot, and 19 in Ganjām. Snakes killed 1,530 persons against 1,608 in 1911 and 1,543 in 1910. Tanjore, Malabar, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Salem, Vizagapatam and Coimbatore showed more than one hundred casualties each.

Wild animals.

Snakes.

Cattle mortality.

258. The number of cattle killed by wild animals rose from 11,240 in 1911 to 11,701 in 1912. Tigers, leopards and panthers caused 11,560 deaths of which 1,824 were in Malabar and 4,797 in South Canara. Snakes caused the death of 1,644 cattle against 1,566 in 1911. Nellore, Kistna and Tinnevelly each showed over one hundred deaths.

259. The measures taken for the destruction of wild animals and snakes brought about the destruction of 2,070 of them (of which 671 were tigers, leopards, panthers or cheetahs), for which rewards aggregating Rs. 17,818 were paid. Rank under growth was removed in 733 villages at a cost of Rs. 24,532.

MISCELLANEOUS. (1912.)

[*Reports on the working of the Indian Arms and Explosive Acts and the returns of sulphur licenses in force and of the Poisons Act, 1904, during the year 1912. (G.Os. Nos. 1534 and 1433, Judicial, dated 29th and 16th July 1913)*].

Arms and Explosives.

260. The total number of licenses under the Arms Act in force during the year was 50,921 as against 53,201 in 1911. There was a decrease of 2,840 in the number of licenses for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for purposes of sport, protection or display, which occurred mainly in the districts of Nellore (772) and North Arcot (732) and is attributed to the exercise of closer scrutiny in the renewal of old licenses. There was an increase of 515 in the number of licenses for the possession of arms for the destruction of wild animals doing injury to crops or cattle. As in previous years the arms for which the greatest number of licenses were in force were single-barrelled muzzle-loading percussion guns, the total number in the possession of licensees being 37,803, and the largest number being held in the districts of Malabar (5,568), South Canara (4,256), Salem (3,407), Chittoor (2,775), and South Arcot (2,503). The number of licenses under the Explosives Act issued during the year was 16,187 as against 12,142 in 1911 and nearly 80 per cent. of them were for the possession of explosives for sinking and deepening wells and for the improvement of water courses. As usual, these licenses were chiefly held in the districts of Coimbatore (8,625), Madura (2,281), and Trichinopoly (1,497). The inspection of licensed shops by the police and the Magistracy was, on the whole, adequate. There was a decrease in the total number of prosecutions instituted for breaches of the provisions of the Indian Arms and Explosives Acts and the rules framed thereunder; but the percentage of convictions (91·3) was higher than that in 1911 (87·7).

Sulphur licenses.

261. The number of licenses issued in respect of sulphur rose from 238 in 1911 to 249, and the total quantity for which licenses were granted rose from 483 tons in 1911 to 534 tons. Licenses for quantities in excess of requirements were taken in Malabar, Kistna, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, South Canara and the Nilgiris, the last-mentioned district having still a considerable quantity with the licensees for which apparently there is no demand. As in previous years, sulphur was used in the Presidency chiefly for the manufacture of gunpowder and fireworks, for manufacturing sulphuric acid and for medicinal and sanitary purposes. There was also some demand for it in Malabar and South Canara for bleaching cardamoms and ginger and for refining arecanuts.

Poisons Act, 1904.

Licenses.

Prosecutions.

Quinquennial figures.

262. The total number of licenses under the Poisons Act granted during the year was 168 against 156 in 1911. Malabar (26) and Ganjam (17) showed the largest number. No licenses were issued in the districts of Anjengo, Chingleput, the Nilgiris, Rāmnad and Salem. The inspection of licensed premises was, on the whole, satisfactory and the prescribed registers were properly maintained in the majority of the districts. The number of prosecutions under the Act fell from 25 in 1911 to 10. Of these four ended in conviction and four were pending at the end of the year. The Act and the rules framed thereunder appear to have worked satisfactorily during the year. Licenses under the Poisons Act, 1904, were issued for the first time in 1908, and the present year concluded the quinquennium. During this period the number of licenses issued rose from 35 to 168, while there was a concurrent fall in the number of prosecutions from 50 to 10. The figures appear to show that the provisions of the Act have become widely known to vendors of poisons and that illicit sales are decreasing.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE. (1912–1913.)

[*Reports on the operations of the Agricultural, Civil Veterinary and Pumping and Boring Departments, Madras Presidency, for the official year 1912–1913 (G.Os. Nos. 3116, 2747 and 2625, Revenue, dated 29th October, 13th September and 1st September 1913); Agricultural Statistics of British India.*]

Staff. 263. During the year the staff was strengthened by the arrival of an Entomologist and the appointment of a Sugarcane Expert. The appointment of an additional Deputy Director was sanctioned, but no one was actually appointed to the office.

Agricultural Stations. 264. During the year there were eight agricultural stations at work including the central farm and excluding the Bellary agricultural station which was closed on 30th June 1912. The Anakapalle station was not at work, but the necessary land was acquired and taken possession of. At

Sugarcane. Samalkota, Coimbatore, Palur and Taliparamba different varieties of sugarcane—both exotic and indigenous—were grown against each other. It has been established that the great asset of the red Mauritius variety is that it can stand unfavourable conditions. Experiments were also carried on to

Paddy. find out the manure best suited to cane cultivation. The testing of different varieties of paddy at Samalkota, Palur and Coimbatore was continued. Experiments were continued to determine the best seed rate for seed-beds and the best distance apart to transplant. Investigations were continued into the action of green manure crops and the entire failure of the sunnhemp

Cotton. at Manganallur is an important and instructive event. Attention is still being paid to the improvement of cotton by selection. The objects kept in view are the improved quality of lint, increased percentage of lint to kappas and greater yield. Most of the work was done at Koilpatti, though some work in the same direction was done at Hagari and Nandyal.

Agricultural Chemistry. 265. During the year 1359 samples were analysed and reported on. This is a large increase on the number of the previous year, which is mainly due to the increase in staff. Successful experiments connected with the conditions of paddy cultivation were carried on.

Botany. 266. A considerable part of the time of the Government Botanist is occupied by teaching work in the College. An economic study of the weeds in South Indian arable land was commenced during the year. The most important economic work of the year was in connection with the study of sugarcane. The herbarium received considerable attention.

Entomology. 267. This is the first year this section has worked independently under an entomological expert and consequently much initial work had to be done. The collection of insects has greatly increased and much information on the local pests has been prepared.

Mycology. 268. As in former years the most obvious disease was the bud rot in the palmyra in Kistna and Godavari. In Kistna the severity of the disease has considerably decreased. Valuable work was done in connection with the koleroga or mahali disease which appeared on areca palms in South Malabar.

Sugarcane Breeding Station. 269. A start was made during the year with the sugarcane breeding station and the Sugarcane Expert entered upon his duties in October 1912. The work was mainly that of opening up the station and preparing it for future work.

Demonstration, etc.

270. The demand for sugarcane at Samalkota was small. On the West Coast the use of iron mills, improved furnaces and boiling pans is spreading and much of the time of one of the assistants at Taliparamba is spent in showing ryots how to use them. In Tinnevelly 58,255 lb. of cleaned selected karunganni cotton seed were obtained and sold. The large increase in the number of ginning factories has increased the difficulty of keeping up a pure strain of seed, but steps are being taken by arrangement with the firms to try to secure the object. From the crop sown in 1911, 84,132 lb. of seed were sold in Bellary and Kurnool. In Tinnevelly the efforts made to introduce the use of seed drill and bullock hoe are meeting with success. There were only two cattle shows of any importance, those at Tiruppur and Ongole. The amount of correspondence between the department and literate ryots continues to grow.

Agricultural Education.

Coimbatore College.

271. The year opened with 46 students and closed with 41. Fourteen candidates appeared for their diploma and twelve passed. In the second year, at which stage the examination in allied sciences takes place, eight out of the nine who appeared passed. The third year students were taken by the Principal on two tours—one through the Cauvery valley and one to Madura, Tinnevelly and Palur.

Finance.

272. The total charges of the department were Rs. 4,35,550 and the receipts Rs. 66,887. Of this expenditure Rs. 55,712 were spent in opening the sugarcane station and Rs. 7,299 in the purchase of new land.

Civil Veterinary Department.

Veterinary College.

273. At the end of 1912 there were 49 students on the roll of the College. In January 1913, twenty-seven candidates were selected to form the new class, two of whom were graduates. Fourteen of the nineteen students who presented themselves for the final examination passed.

Hospitals.

274. One new hospital was opened during the year and the total number working, including the Madras Veterinary Hospital, was twenty-one. The number of cases treated at the hospitals, showed a slight increase from 20,252 to 21,205. On 31st March 1913 the subordinate staff of the department consisted of 65 Veterinary Assistants and 7 Veterinary Inspectors. The number of cases treated by Veterinary Assistants on tour has steadily increased and was 8,868 against 5,408 in the previous year. A mobile force composed of six Veterinary Assistants and an Inspector was organised during the year for inoculation against rinderpest. During the year 38,352 animals were inoculated as against 13,588 in the previous year.

Staff.

Epidemics.

275. The number of deaths from rinderpest fell from 10,572 in 1912 to 6,112 during the year. The decrease is probably due to the energetic measures taken to increase inoculation. There was a slight decline in the mortality from anthrax. There is still some confusion in the registration of this disease and steps are being taken to secure more accurate registry.

Breeding operations.

276. There were nineteen breeding bulls at work during the year. Only three stallions were at stud during the year, two in the Coimbatore district and one in Madura.

Expenditure.

277. The total cost of the department was Rs. 1,46,065 against Rs. 1,38,095 in the previous year.

Pumping and Boring Department.

278. In the Pumping and Boring Department 24 new industrial and 35 new pumping installations were put down during the year and on 31st March 1913, 23 irrigation and 29 industrial plants were in course of erection. As far as can be ascertained, there were in the presidency 817 installations of which 473 are used for irrigation and drive pumps. There has been a rapid extension of the use of industrial machinery. Tanjore district stands first with 49 rice factories erected during the year. The demand for borings continued to increase, the tendency being in the direction of deep borings. The total number of borings was 539 and the total distance bored was 20,423 feet. The percentage of success of the bore holes put down during the year was 62. The greatest extension of the work was in Chingleput and Tinnevelly. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 26,408 and the net expenditure to Rs. 72,350 against Rs. 48,598 in the previous year.

Boring.

Finance.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

(FASLI 1322—1ST JULY 1912 TO 30TH JUNE 1913.)

[*Season and Crop Report for the agricultural year 1912–1913; Agricultural Statistics of British India; and Area and Yield of certain principal Crops in India.*]

Rainfall.

South-west monsoon.

279. The south-west monsoon set in, as usual, about the middle of June with heavy rains on the West Coast which continued up to the end of the month with a few light showers elsewhere. Heavy rain fell in July on the Hills, the West Coast and parts of the Circars, while the Deccan districts received some good showers. Elsewhere the total rainfall during the month was generally below the average. The deficiency continued in August in the southern and central districts except North Arcot. There were high floods in the Kistna towards the end of July which did considerable damage. The Godavari was in high flood in August and caused much damage to the early crops in the Polavaram division and the Bhadrachallam taluk. The rains were generally light during the earlier half of September but good rain fell in the latter half. The south-west monsoon was thus on the whole favourable, the total rainfall being above the average in the majority of districts. The north-east monsoon was also favourable, the total rainfall being above the average everywhere except in the Circars. Fairly heavy rain began on the West Coast and the Hills about the beginning of October and for the month the rainfall was above the average in all districts except the Circars, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Madras. There was good rain in the last part of November, being exceptionally heavy in the Coimbatore, North Arcot and Tanjore districts. Rain ceased towards the end of December. The dry and hot weather rains were below the average everywhere.

North-east monsoon.

Crops.

Food-grains.

280. The total crop area of 1912–1913 was 39,120,000 acres against a normal area of 36,686,000 acres. The area under paddy (10,943,735 acres) exceeded the normal by 690,357 acres. There was also an excess in the areas under cumbu (3,606,349 acres) and ragi (2,599,958 acres). On the other hand the area under cholam (5,219,753 acres) decreased.

Commercial Crops.

281. The area under cotton (2,388,998 acres) exceeded the normal by 397,257 acres, but was considerably less than the area in the previous year. The areas under gingelly (823,737 acres), castor (544,045 acres) and indigo (66,552 acres) were less than the normal while those under sugarcane (98,888 acres) and tobacco (205,599 acres) were in excess. The area under groundnut was 1,455,852 acres, an excess above the normal of 609,947 acres and increase over the previous year by 156,734 acres.

Outturn.

282. The outturn of crops was in no case above the normal. Paddy, indigo and sugarcane yielded a normal outturn in Coimbatore and the yield of paddy ranged from 67 to 92 per cent. of the normal in the remaining districts. The yield of cholam in the Nilgiris, of cumbu in Malabar, of bengal-gram in Ganjam, of horsegram in Anantapur, of indigo in Madura, of other oil-seeds in Vizagapatam, Nellore, North Arcot and Ramnad and "of all other crops including topes" in South Arcot was below 50 per cent. of the normal. In the remaining districts the yield of crops generally ranged between 50 and 92 per cent.

HORTICULTURE. (1912–1913.)

[*G.O. No. 2147, Revenue, dated 18th July 1913; Report of the Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras, March 1913; G.O. No. 2220, Revenue, dated 24th July 1913.*]

Government Botanical Gardens and Parks, the Nilgiris.

283. The weather was on the whole favourable for gardening, but a severe storm in April, during which 12 inches of rain fell within 24 hours, did considerable damage in Sim's Park, Coonoor. A strip of jungle extending from above the Connemara beds at Government House to the Surgeon's quarters in the Botanic Gardens was uprooted and the bare ground turfed over. The New Fernery was opened to the public. A

number of apple, plum and pear trees were planted both in the Botanic Gardens and in Sim's Park. The experiments with flax were continued, with promising results, with acclimatized seed saved from the previous year's crop ; but with the seed received from the Fibre Expert the experiment was a failure owing to a fungus disease appearing before the flax was ripe. The growing of seed potatoes was continued with fair results, but the variety grown showed signs of deterioration. A large consignment of ornamental plants was imported and is doing well, and a quantity of Eucalyptus new to the Nilgiris were raised and distributed. Several improvements were effected in the Government Parks, the most important being the sloping and turfing of the banks on both sides of the road leading to the Secretariat offices on Stonehouse Hill. The main work on the Lake margin consisted of planting groups of trees and shrubs, chiefly near Loch End. The work of improving the turf in Sim's Park was continued with success. A number of orange, lemon and pomelœ trees were imported and planted at Burliar. The mangosteen trees produced an almost record crop of fruit. An improvement was effected at Kullar by a temporary water-supply which, it is hoped, will be improved upon during the coming year. The demand for rubber plants continues to decrease. 77·8 lb. of dry rubber were obtained from the trees.

284. The receipts of the gardens were Rs. 5,443–6–3 which was slightly above those of last year. The expenditure was Rs. 31,453–8–0 against Rs. 31,152–15–0 in the previous year. Finance.

285. The early part of the year was marked by a prolonged drought. The work of supplying botanical specimens for educational purposes continued to increase. There were very few new plants introduced during the year. The demand for camphor plants has ceased and no new seeds were imported. Some additional land was acquired and added to the Garden. **The Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras. (1912.)**

286. Receipts from all sources including the Government grant fell by Rs. 985. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,728. Finance.

287. The total area under cultivation at the close of the year was 1,679·32 acres consisting of 1,111·20 acres of cinchona and 568·12 acres of fuel trees. The south-west monsoon was favourable but the north-east monsoon was a failure and the drought from the middle of December to the end of March proved fatal to a large number of plants in the Moyar Valley extension. The gradual uprooting of the old trees on the Dodabetta estate continued and 39·87 acres were uprooted. The average age of the trees uprooted was 45 years ; and the total yield of dry bark, calculated per acre per annum from the commencement of planting to the final harvesting was 287 lb. per acre. The total bark crop from the estates during the year was 460,965 lb. as compared with 402,494 lb. in 1911–1912. The total expenditure on the plantation was Rs. 64,888 against Rs. 59,904 in 1911–1912. The increase was mainly due to expenditure on buildings. **Cinchona Plantations.**

288. The total quantity of bark worked up in the factory during the year was 569,000 lb. consisting of 284,500 lb. of Java Ledger and 284,500 lb. of Dodabetta estate officinalis bark. The quantity of quinine sulphate obtained was 26,070 lb. the percentage being 4·58 against 4·03 in 1911–1912. Work did not commence in the factory till August 1912, the delay being due to structural alterations and additions to the factory. The cost of manufacture was 14·77 pies per pound of bark against 11·04 in 1911–1912. The quinine was sold to the medical depots at the rate of Rs. 10–7–10 per pound, and for other supplies the rates varied from Rs. 8–8–0 to Rs. 11 per pound according to the quantity ordered. **Quinine Factory.**

289. The sales during the year were 24,950 lb. of quinine against 33,566 lb. in 1911–1912. The falling off is accounted for by decreased demands from the medical depots. The quantity of quinine sold at the post offices fell from 2,465 lb. in 1911–1912 to 2,294 lb. in 1912–1913. The quantity of quinine sold by revenue officers was 22 lb. against 27 lb. in the previous year. Issues.

290. The profit and loss account showed a profit of Rs. 76,207 mainly as a result of the increase of Rs. 5,09,360 in the value of stock at the end of the year. Finance.

FISHERIES. (1912–1913.)

[*G.O. No. 2599, Revenue, dated 28th August 1913.*]

Experimental Station.

291. Sir Frederick Nicholson, K.C.I.E., continued to be Honorary Director of the Fishery department. During the year he and his personal assistant visited Europe and conducted a number of investigations into the latest improvements in processes and plant. Experiments and demonstrations in the production of fish-oil and guano were continued at the Tanur Experimental Station. The absence of oil which was a marked feature of the sardine catch of the year led to experiments in the treatment of lean fish solely for guano. Two methods, light salting followed by sun-drying and artificial drying by strong heat, showed satisfactory results, the guano produced being worth probably 50 per cent. more than the crude beach-dried article. Interesting experiments in pilchardizing were also carried out. As a result of further exhaustive experiments in canning, the Honorary Director has been able to fix standards for different products. Important experiments in the preservation of fresh fish were also carried out. With a view to encourage and develop private enterprise it was resolved to conduct the West Coast Station hereafter as an industrial concern.

Pisciculture. Marine.

292. In connection with the Marine branch the sanction accorded for the construction of a fully equipped Marine Aquarium and Biological Station calls for special mention. The oyster farm at Pulicat despite unforeseen difficulties due to the closing of the bar at Pulicat continued to be successful. It was proved that oysters can be put on the market in the best condition within 20 months of spat-fall. Owing mostly to unpropitious weather and the increasing difficulties of obtaining divers, the yield from chank fishery was comparatively poor. An inspection of the banks showed the complete absence of pearl oysters. Further experiments have been made in artificial pearl inducement which promise successful results.

Fresh water.

293. The Nilgiri trout progressed during the year. In fact, so rapidly did the fish multiply that special live food has had to be introduced owing to insufficiency of fish food. The Sunkesula fish farm continued its successful working. The murrel farm was brought to a stage when sale became necessary. The stocking of 41 miles of the Kurnool canal with carp has led to the fish rentals being nearly doubled. Successful experiments were conducted in respect of larvicidal fish.

FORESTS.

(Fasli 1322—1st July 1912 to 30th June 1913.)

[*Annual Administration Report of the Forest Department of the Madras Presidency for the twelve months ending 30th June 1913 ; Statistics of British India, Part IV (b)—Finance and Revenue.*]

Constitution of State Forests: Area.

294. Nearly 48 square miles, chiefly in Central Coimbatore and to a smaller extent in Vizagapatam, North Salem and Tinnevelly, were constituted reserved forests during the year. There was an increase of six square miles by reason of correct computation of areas in Nellore and Anantapur and of two square miles on account of the adoption of the areas given in the Survey of India maps in South Canara and Central Coimbatore, while there was a decrease of nine square miles by disafforestation of forest areas in Anantapur, of three square miles by the adoption of the Survey of India figures in Lower Godavari and of three square miles by correct computation of areas in Nellore. The net result of these changes was an increase of 41 square miles in the total area of reserved forests which stood at 18,641 square miles at the close of the year. The area of reserved lands fell from 883 square miles to 825 square miles. About 110 square miles were notified under section 4 of the Forest Act, chiefly in the districts of Upper Godavari and Central Coimbatore, and 25 square miles were added by the adoption

of the Survey of India figures in Kollegal, while 48 square miles were notified under section 16. Two square miles were excluded at settlement and 98 square miles were transferred to unreserved land in South Canara. In the Parlakimedi maliahs, four blocks of an aggregate area of 12,886 acres in the Parlakimedi range and one block of an area of 18,000 acres in the Chandragiri range were added to the reserved lands by the Collector. The total number of blocks selected up to the end of the year under report in both the Parlakimedi and Chandragiri ranges was 16, aggregating 138 square miles.

Settlement.

295. An area of 656 square miles notified under section 4 of the Forest Act remained to be notified under section 16 of the Forest Act at the end of the year. The settlement of 457 square miles has been practically completed, leaving a balance of 199 square miles still to be done. As in previous years, settlement work was mostly carried out by Revenue Divisional Officers. The Special Deputy Collector appointed to revise the boundaries of some of the existing reserves in Madura continued his work throughout the year and Government have sanctioned the retention of his services for a further period of two years for the investigation of certain reserves in Kodaikanal range.

Demarcation.

296. The total length of boundaries at the close of the year was 36,952 miles (or 433 miles less than in the previous year), of which 1,777 miles do not require artificial demarcation, 34,212 miles were previously demarcated with artificial boundary marks, and 275 miles were newly done during the year against 522 miles in 1911–1912, leaving 963 miles chiefly in Ganjam, Madura and Kollegal still to be demarcated. The forests in Madura and Coimbatore are being demarcated in accordance with the verification of boundaries by the Special Deputy Collectors appointed for the purpose, and considerable progress was made during the year. The length of old boundaries repaired during the year was 19,314 miles against 17,583 miles in the previous year and the length of boundaries cleared free of cost by subordinates rose from 10,293 miles to 13,233 miles. Excluding Rs. 8,544 spent on the demarcation of boundaries in connection with dupati survey in Upper Godavari division, the average cost per mile of fresh demarcation rose from Rs. 24–6–3 to Rs. 35–12–1, while the cost of repairs fell from Rs. 2–8–3 to Rs. 2–7–5. The increased rate for permanent demarcation was mainly contributed by Madura and Kollegal where the boundaries are substantially demarcated in accordance with the verification of forest boundaries corrected by the Special Forest Settlement Officers.

Cost.

Surveys and Maps.

297. The Survey of India, Party No. VII, surveyed on the 2 inch = 1 mile scale two reserves in Kollegal aggregating 11·61 square miles. The index maps undertaken for Upper Godavari division have been published, while those for the remaining districts of the Northern Circle are reported to be under different stages of completion. The Bhadrachalam dupati survey was brought to a close during the year, 89 villages having been completed. The survey officer deputed to survey the boundaries of estates newly leased out on the Anamalais worked for about two months and had then to stop further work on account of the approach of the monsoon. He will resume and complete the work during the present cold weather. The departmental surveys of importance carried out during the year were the survey of 92 miles in Chokkapad forests in Ganjam, alignment of 115 miles of a 700-ft. level line in Upper Godavari division and the survey of 65 miles of boundaries of reserved forests in Kollegal. Miscellaneous work such as survey of coupes, alignment of roads, cutting of the fire lines, and verification of boundaries and preparation of stock and working plan maps was done by departmental surveyors. The special forest map officer prepared the reference maps of the forest divisions of Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, North Malabar, South Arcot, South Vellore and of part of the map of Trichinopoly *cum* Tanjore.

Working-plans.

298. During the year working plans for 390 square miles were sanctioned and plans were either under preparation or revision for 2,368 square miles. This important subject has not received sufficient attention owing to a dearth of officers and the question is now engaging the attention of the Board and the Government.

Communications and buildings.

299. The total expenditure on roads and bridges fell by Rs. 12,215 but that on buildings rose by Rs. 11,201. There was a marked increase in expenditure incurred in roads and bridges in the Central Circle and in that incurred on buildings in the Southern Circle. The tramways in Nellore and South Coimbatore worked at a profit. The proposed Wynaad tramway was abandoned. A scheme for extracting timber from the Tekkadi leased forests and from the Government reserves on the slopes of the Anamalais was investigated by a special officer in conjunction with an officer deputed for this purpose by the Cochin Darbar. The idea was to utilize the Cochin forest tramway which is now working not far from the forests in question. It was found, however, that the produce of these areas could be more profitably extracted on the Coimbatore side and a scheme is now under investigation for a tramway and inclined plane to provide the necessary outlet. The telephone lines erected in South Coimbatore were most useful and about 400 messages were sent during the year. It is interesting to note that almost the first message saved 24 hours' delay in taking an elephant out of a pit. The expenditure under miscellaneous works decreased from Rs. 23,529 to Rs. 21,785. The works consisted as usual in fencing compounds and reserves, construction of and repairs to tanks and wells. In Trichinopoly, a dam was built to improve the water-supply at Kulivalavu. In North Malabar, temporary and permanent dams were constructed to train two streams for floating timber, fuel and bamboos. In the Nilgiris a pipe line for supply of water to Kargudi camp was aligned and pipes and fittings were purchased.

Miscellaneous works.

Protection of Forests.

300. The total number of offences increased from 28,995 to 29,892. The number of cases taken into Court was practically the same as last year, while cases compounded accounted for the increase. This occurred under "unauthorised felling" while there was a decrease under all the other heads. Under "injury to forests by fire" the number of offences decreased by about 15 per cent. The decrease occurred mainly in Chittoor, North Vellore and South Vellore. In Chittoor it is reported to be due to closure of certain reserves to grazing on account of heavy fires, while in North and South Vellore no explanation has been given for the decrease. The number of offences of illicit felling or removal of forest produce increased by about 6 per cent. The percentage of cases undetected, compounded, and taken into Court, to cases reported, was 5·6, 76·04 and 18·4 against 6·7, 74·7 and 18·6 in the previous year. The total number of cases disposed of by Courts rose from 5,363 to 5,968 and the percentage of acquittals to cases prosecuted decreased from 10·6 to 10·3. The punishments inflicted by the magistrates were generally adequate. The number of cases compounded by District Forest officers or Revenue Divisional officers rose from 19,274 to 20,910 and the amount of compensation fees realized likewise rose from Rs. 1,69,461 to 1,94,940. The average fee per case was Rs. 9–5–2 against Rs. 8–12–2 in the previous year.

Offences.

Fire.

301. The system of fire protection adopted in most districts was the same as in the previous year, viz., the clearing of exterior and interior fire lines and patrol by fire watchers. In South Kurnool, it is reported that a fire line in Sirvel range was given on contract to be cut free of cost to Government in return for which the contractor was allowed to take free the produce resulting from the operations. The work is reported to have been well done and to have reduced fires in that range. The system of burning large areas of forests in strips of varying width in order to secure protection to the remainder was discontinued both in North and East Cuddapah and it is proposed not to resort to it again. The total area over which special protection was attempted was 6,037 square miles against 5,758 square miles in the previous year. Five hundred and forty-five square miles of the area attempted to be protected were burnt, the percentage of failure falling from nearly 11 to 9·03 per cent. The cost per square mile successfully protected fell to Rs. 22–3–0 from Rs. 22–13–1 in the previous year. The measures taken to secure the co-operation of the hill tribes such as the Khonds in Ganjam, Chenchus in Kurnool and the Malayalees in the Javadis to protect the forests from fire in return for rewards and grazing concessions are reported to have been eminently

successful. In addition to the areas under special protection, the ordinary staff attempted to protect 9,326 square miles against 9,315 square miles in the previous year, of which 8,869 square miles were successfully protected. The number of fires and area burnt were both much less than in the previous year. The area burnt through carelessness in burning fire lines departmentally increased, which is unsatisfactory. As in the previous year, the origin of a large proportion of fires could not be ascertained. The punishment of closure of reserves to grazing for incendiarism was resorted to in Kurnool, Anantapur, East Cuddapah, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore North and Central, and Kollegal.

302. Three thousand one hundred and sixty-three square miles or 16 per cent. of the total area of reserved forest and reserved lands were closed to all animals throughout the year and 280 square miles for part of the year, against 2,778 square miles and 266 square miles, respectively, in the previous year. Six hundred and eighty-three square miles of reserved forests and lands were open to goats against 799 square miles open last year. Goats alone were excluded over an area of 14,752 square miles and goats and sheep over 489 square miles against 16,256 square miles and 294 square miles, respectively, last year. The number of cattle impounded fell from 200,161 to 196,108, but the total number of animals admitted to grazing on payment rose from 3,552,777 to 3,890,747. The number of buffaloes, bullocks and cows and sheep licensed increased by 18,851, 135,434 and 188,971, respectively, but the number of goats fell by 5,066. No progress could be made in the preparation of schemes for the regulation of grazing, pending the orders of Government on the report of the Forest Committee. These orders have now been issued and this subject will now be taken up. Cattle.

303. The borer *Arebela tetraonis* continued its depredation in the Agastinowgam plantation in Ganjam though the spread of root fungus *Trichosporum vesiculosum* has practically stopped there. The young teak plantations in South Malabar were attacked by *Hybloea* and by *Pyransta*. It is reported that as an experiment a light ground fire was burnt through some of the areas affected and that thousands of caterpillar were thus destroyed. The leaf pest continued to defoliate teak in Kurnool East and West. Spike continues to spread in sandalwood areas in Kollegal in spite of the removal of the spiked trees, and invaded two new sandalwood areas in North Coimbatore. Damage was caused to coppice reproduction of *Pterocarpus marsupium* in Tinnevelly by sambhur. Lantana was eradicated on a small scale in Tinnevelly. The same pest gave special trouble in the Tekkadi leased forests in South Coimbatore, in Ramandrug in Bellary and in Horsleykonda in Chittoor. Another pest, prickly-pear, was specially troublesome in Madura and North Salem. The parasite *Loranthus longiflorus* attacked the *Albizzias* and *Melias* in Perambalur and Udaiyārpālaiyam ranges in Trichinopoly district. The Board of Forestry at a meeting held in Dehra Dun in March 1913 discussed the question of the removal of lantana and prickly-pear and came to the conclusion that, in order to reduce the cost of eradicating these pests, steps should be taken by the Forest Research Institute to ascertain if products of economic value, such as pulp or acetine, are obtainable from them. Natural Causes.

304. Reproduction from seedlings was satisfactory where conditions were favourable. Reproduction of red sanders from seed and coppice was excellent in both divisions of Cuddapah. Sandalwood is spreading well in Bellary and South Salem, but its regeneration in North Salem was poor owing to the failure of the south-west monsoon ; it seeded well in Chittoor, but the seedlings either died back or were destroyed by cattle. Root suckers system of reproduction of sandal proved a failure in South Vellore and is now supplemented by sowing seed in the hollow left by the uprooted tree and the results are being watched. From districts in the Southern Circle where sandal exists it is reported that the species is steadily spreading through the agency of birds. Teak seeded profusely in North Vellore ; its reproduction by coppice was fair in Maliar fuel coupe of South Canara, but absent elsewhere in the district ; in North Malabar Sylviculture.

teak reproduction by root suckers improved, but seedlings were scarce. Reproduction by coppice was generally good in areas protected from fire and grazing. One thousand two hundred and forty-six acres were added and 1,805 acres excluded from the area of regular plantations, leaving a net decrease of 559 acres against an increase of 2,413 acres in the previous year. The additions were chiefly to the casuarina plantations in Gōdāvari Lower and Guntūr, the teak plantations in West Kurnool and South Malabar, the moka plantations in Bellary and the pine plantations in the Gunder valley. There were no additions to the taungya plantations during the year. Cultural operations were carried on over 21,037 acres at a cost of Rs. 26,708 against 23,203 acres at a cost of Rs. 35,940 in the previous year, the decrease occurring mainly in the Southern and Western Circles. The operations consisted as usual of ploughing, sowing, dibbling in seeds and putting out seedlings and cuttings of various species and, except in special circumstances, gave little encouragement. The operations undertaken during the year for the improvement of growing stock consisted, as in previous years, of improvement fellings, thinnings, fencing, creeper cutting, removal of inferior species, dead and dying trees, parasites and noxious growth and weeding. In Bellary and Chittoor some bunding of streams was undertaken but the majority of the bunds in the former district were washed away as the operations were not conducted properly.

Exploitation.

Major produce.

305. The various methods of the exploitation of major produce were, as in previous years, clear or regeneration fellings, thinnings, selection fellings, improvement fellings, and coppice fellings. Clear or regeneration fellings were carried on mostly in Bellary, Lower Gōdāvari, Kistna and Kurnool West. Thinnings were carried out in the teak plantations in South Malabar. Fuel in some of the coupes in Lower Godavari and Kistna and bamboos in Kistna and Kurnool West were removed under the same system. Selection feelings were carried out as usual in timber coupes or where it was found necessary to eliminate dead, diseased and suppressed trees. Bamboos were also worked by selection felling in North Vellore, South Arcot and South Salem. Improvement and coppice fellings were undertaken to a large extent in most districts. Unregulated fellings under the permit system were made in some unreserves ; in reserves this antiquated system was chiefly confined to the extraction of bamboos in North Malabar, South Malabar, Kollegal, the Nilgiris and South Coimbatore, of palmyra trees in Kurnool East and West, of small timber and fuel in the Rampa forests of Lower Godavari and in the Nilgiris, and of cinnamon leaves and some firewood in South Canara. Minor produce was generally leased out. The manufacture of catechu in South Canara, and collection of miscellaneous produce in parts of the Nilgiris, South Coimbatore, Kollegal and North Coimbatore were carried out by departmental agency. Manure leaves in North and South Vellore and South Arcot were removed on the permit system and permits were also issued in several districts for the removal of stones, gravel, etc. In Nellore, palmyra trees and leaves, etc., were granted for the construction of houses to the criminal tribes at Kalichedu and Kavali settlements. In Guntur, South Kurnool, Madura, South Malabar and Coimbatore permits were issued for fodder grass ; it was leased out in Lower Godavari, Kistna, North Cuddapah, Tinnevelly and parts of Guntur and Central Coimbatore. Ryots were allowed to cut and remove grass free from the forest reserves in Vizagapatam, Godavari Lower, Kistna and three Kurnools, Bellary, Anantapur, North and East Cuddapah, Chittoor, and North Vellore and parts of South Canara and the Nilgiris. There was no free removal of grass from any of the reserves in Chingleput, Nellore, South Arcot, North and South Salem, Trichinopoly, Malabar and Coimbatore. In Bellary, Mr. Hewes cut and removed 100 tons of grass against 475 tons in the previous year, and the Military Department took 839 tons against 971 tons in the previous year.

Minor produce.

Hay.

306. Experimental operations in hay-making were undertaken in Guntur and East Cuddapah and a detailed report on the subject has been promised. Hay was collected in small quantities in South Canara, South Kurnool, North and South Salem and Trichinopoly. In South Canara

and South Kurnool the hay was used for feeding Government bullocks ; elsewhere it was sold. In Central Coimbatore the preparation of hay was left to private agency, and in North Vellore to the Military department on payment of royalty of Rs. 2 per ton on hay removed.

307. The revenue from grazing and fodder grass, Rs. 6,91,509, was greater than in the previous year by Rs. 59,494. Grazing.

308. The quantity of timber extracted and the value of minor produce collected increased while the quantity of fuel and the number of bamboos cut decreased. Timber extracted by Government agency decreased by about 72,000 cubic feet and that by purchase increased by about Rs. 9 lakhs and fifty thousand cubic feet. The decrease in the outturn through departmental agency occurred in all the Circles except the Western. The quantity of fuel extracted by departmental agency decreased in all the circles except the Southern. The transfer of the exploitation of fuel from departmental to private agency accounts for the increase. In the Southern Circle, the decrease was due chiefly to the fact that the contractors failed to complete fellings in their coupes. The number of bamboos extracted by departmental agency decreased by about 2,325,763, the decrease being spread over all the Circles except the Western. The number removed by purchasers likewise decreased from 40,376,155 to 29,831,311, and the Northern and Southern Circles contributed to this decrease. The value of minor produce extracted departmentally increased in the Central and Western Circles while it decreased in the other two Circles. The estimated value of forest produce removed by right holders was Rs. 41,517 against Rs. 50,766 in the previous year and that granted free Rs. 28,562 against Rs. 20,057. **Agency of Exploitation.**

309. The revenue and expenditure of the year show a decrease of Rs. 1,19,024 and Rs. 4,04,284, respectively, as compared with the figures for the previous year. The expenditure under "A. Conservancy and Works" decreased by Rs. 4,17,273 while under "Establishment" it increased by Rs. 12,989. It is sufficiently plain that the change from departmental to contract working has been beneficial to the department financially as well as in other ways. The net surplus exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 2·85 lakhs and amounted to Rs. 10·77 lakhs. Generally speaking it is of course obvious that a surplus balance can be no true criterion of successful forest management unless capital expenditure is properly separated from ordinary expenditure. In the present degraded condition of some of the forests of the Northern Circle a surplus on the year's working could not be obtained with any due regard to the future. The expenditure under "A. Conservancy and Works" decreased by Rs. 2,99,384 under "I (*b*) Firewood" due to the adoption of the contract system of working fuel coupes, by Rs. 13,116 under "I (*a*) Timber," by Rs. 17,187 under "I (*c*) Bamboos," by Rs. 10,508 under "I (*d*) Sandalwood," by Rs. 18,983 under "VI (*b*) Feed and keep of cattle," by Rs. 15,411 under "VI (*c*) Stores, tools and plant," by Rs. 12,215 under "VII (*a*) Roads and bridges," by Rs. 10,821 under "VIII (*a*) Demarcation," by Rs. 19,040 under "VIII (*b*) Cost of forest settlement" and by Rs. 36,864 under "VIII (*e*) Sowing and planting". The increased expenditure under "B. Establishment" was due to the debiting of pay and travelling allowance of the Forest Settlement Officer, Vizianagram estate, to the forest accounts, to the time scale of pay of Imperial and Provincial officers, to increased establishment sanctioned for the District Forest Officer, Chittoor, to charges incurred for the Vernacular Training School (a fourth one having been opened during the year), to increased rate of grain compensation allowance sanctioned for certain districts, to advertisement charges for sales of timber and elephants and to the existence of the Direction office and North Vellore District Forest office during the whole year. After deducting capital expenditure not yielding an immediate outturn there was a surplus of revenue over expenditure directly chargeable to revenue of Rs. 17,55,264. **Finance.**

310. The Forest Committee appointed in January 1912 completed its investigations and submitted its report at the beginning of January 1913. The Committee after visiting several typical districts where forests of many kinds were inspected, and after recording evidence from a large **Administration.**

number of witnesses of all classes, has formulated a definite policy for future management of the forest property in this Presidency. Government have recently passed orders on the report and have accepted the bulk of the proposals. The gist of the Committee's scheme is to invoke the agency of the village panchayat for the control of a considerable portion of the present reserved area. Wherever reserves are intended mainly for grazing, or while being useful for grazing contain certain tree-growth which is required mainly for rural needs, it is proposed that panchayats should be encouraged to undertake the duty of protection within boundaries of the village concerned. The major reserves which must be preserved for climatic purposes and for the protection of water sources, as well as reserves which are valuable as producers of timber or fuel for the town market, will naturally remain in charge of the scientific Forest officer. With the very large number of reserves, however, in which grazing and rural supply of fuel and small timber may be recorded as the dominant objects the new scheme proposes to enlist the assistance of the villager himself for purposes of protection, and it is hoped by these means to remove the main cause of friction between the Forest department and the public. The interference of the low-paid subordinate in the daily life of the village will thus be minimised. Moreover an attempt will be made through the medium of the panchayat to regulate the number and class of cattle admitted to the reserves for grazing. The Committee also dealt with the supply of fuel and of leaf manure. In regard to fuel it has for some time past been the declared policy of Government to foster the contract system under which felling and removal are done by the purchaser. The earlier systems were known as the permit and depot systems, respectively. The former allowed a permit-holder to enter the forest and cut what he chose, the only check, and that a nominal one, being on the amount of produce removed. The depot system made Government the chief fuel merchant in the market and endeavoured to ensure constant supply of cheap fuel at an unvarying price. The defects of both these systems are obvious. The former was wasteful and ruinous to the forests, and the latter while throwing on the forest officials a great burden of work *outside the forest* resulted in serious financial loss, the fuel being actually sold at less than cost price. The present policy is to leave the trade to follow its own natural lines. With regard to leaf manure the policy of recent years has been to stimulate the use of green manure crops and to discourage the practice of obtaining leaves from the forest. The committee endorses this policy. Actual experiment has proved that a fully stocked acre of fuel forest, stripped to the last leaf, yields little over one cart-load of leaf manure, and as a single acre of wet land requires at least two cart-loads, it is obvious that the supply from forest sources only must be inadequate. To this must be added the consideration that forests when stripped of their leaves rapidly deteriorate. The results of growing green manure on the land have been most encouraging and the practice is spreading rapidly especially in the area served by Periyar water. The business of supply of seed for green manure crops and of stimulating experiments devolves on the Agricultural department. The question of fuel plantations was also considered by the committee who recommended that they should be got rid of altogether as a Government concern. This policy has already been partially adopted and steps are being taken to dispose of many of the casuarina reserves and plantations on the coast. The industry is now fully established and may safely be left to private individuals. The Inspector-General of Forests visited the Presidency during the year and left on record a valuable note containing criticisms and suggestions. Action has already been taken on some of his suggestions and others are under consideration. Effect has not yet been given to the division of the Godavari district into three charges (already sanctioned by Government) owing to want of officers ; the Government have also lately sanctioned the division of South Canara into two forest charges ; this also cannot be given effect to for the present.

The Forest College.

311. The Madras Forest College, Coimbatore, opened on 1st July 1912. Mr. F. C. L. Cowley Brown was Principal of the College throughout the

year except during a short period from 11th March to 17th April 1913. The first batch of students numbering 31 entered the College. During the year five were removed for illness, incapacity, etc., and one died, leaving 25 on the roll at the end of the year. All these 25 students under training are already in Government service. The College was out in camp from 10th September to 20th December, from 17th January till 8th March and again from 6th May to 21st June. Towards the end of the second of these tours, the whole school suffered severely from fever and on return to head-quarters the Principal found it advisable to close the college and to advance the date of the vacation by three weeks. The students though not of a high intellectual standard, are reported to be striving to profit by the course and there can be no doubt that they will succeed. They are, for the most part, said to be a well set up body of young men. The college and its hostels are at present temporarily located in the old hospital buildings and in private houses. The members of the staff spared no pains in adapting the buildings for the purposes required. The foundation stone of the new college was laid by His Excellency the Governor on 9th April 1913 and the buildings are rapidly rising.

General.

312. The timber and sandalwood transit rules worked smoothly ; in South Canara in the interests of Government some modifications to the rules have been proposed. The privileges allowed by the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act were generally availed of by the people and there were no complaints nor abuses except in Vizagapatam, Godavari Lower, and to some extent in South Arcot. Every encouragement is afforded to the mining industry. The mica industry in Nellore is steadily improving and the market continues favourable. The results of the year under report show an increase both in the output and in the royalty realised. The number of elephants in charge of the Forest Department at the close of the year was 124 against 127 in the previous year. The decision to sell captures of young elephants was referred to in last year's report. Eighteen elephants were recently sold at fair prices. The total number captured during the year was 20.

MINES. (1912.)

[*Statistics of British India, Part I, Industrial—Mines.*]

Output.

313. Mining operations were carried on in six districts during the year and the minerals worked were manganese in Vizagapatam, magnesite in Salem, mica in Salem and Nellore, gold in Anantapur, galena and diamonds in Kurnool, corundum in Trichinopoly and garnet and samarskite in Nellore. The graphite mine in Vizagapatam was closed during the year. The output of manganese decreased from 57,293 tons to 56,240 tons. The decrease is due to two companies not doing any work. The average number of workers employed daily was 3,261 as against 2,704 in the preceding year. The output of magnesite increased from 3,490 tons to 15,379 tons. The works in the Salem district employed a daily average of 1,125 hands. The output of mica rose from 344 tons to 511 tons. The mines in the Salem district produced about 10 tons and employed a daily average of 37 hands. All other mica mines are in the Nellore district and the increased output (501 tons against 340 tons) is attributed to the greater demand in the foreign market. The daily average number of hands employed was 7,503. Three gold mines with a daily average of 1,756 hands were working in the Anantapur district. The output from one mine was 7,269 oz. and of the other two is not known. The total output last year was 5,420 oz. The galena mine in the Kurnool district employing an average number of 41 hands daily produced 8 tons against 4 cwt. in the preceding year. In the same district a diamond mine working throughout the year produced 2 carats and employed an average number of 12 hands daily. The output of corundum for one mine in the Trichinopoly district was 125 tons. The average daily number of employees was 257. Small quantities of garnet and samarskite were found in the Nellore district.

Graphite.
Manganese.
Magnesite.
Mica.
Gold.
Galena.
Diamond.
Corundum.
Garnet.
Samarskite.

General.

314. The general condition of the employees was good. Five persons were accidentally killed and 11 were seriously injured during the year. Women and children are reported to have been employed only on suitable work. Wages were normal. There were no prosecutions under the Mines Act during the year.

MANUFACTURES. (1912.)

[*Statistics of British India, Part I, Industrial—Factories including Industrial Labour, Cotton Mills, Jute Mills, etc.*]

Industrial Occupations.

General.

315. The Madras Presidency is almost entirely devoted to agriculture, the percentage of the population dependent upon industries being not more than 13 per cent. Factories are for the most part engaged in simple processes of working up agricultural produce. There are reported to be 903 factories in all in the Madras Presidency. Rice mills are found in large numbers in the great deltas of the Northern Circars and in Tanjore while the use of mechanical appliances for hulling paddy is spreading in the rice growing tracts of Madura and Tinnevelly. In recent years the most marked feature of industrial development in the Presidency has been the introduction of machinery in agricultural and rural industrial operations such as raising water, milling rice and crushing sugar and oil-seeds. In the year 1912–1913 at least 176 engines were erected for these purposes and altogether under the supervision of the Pumping and Boring department more than 500 engines have been erected.

Cotton.

Cotton spinning, weaving and ginning take a foremost place amongst the industrial occupations of the Presidency and employ the largest number of workers. Hand ginning has been practically pushed out of existence by the introduction of steam and power ginning. Hand spinning, except as a cottage industry in parts of Vizagapatam, is extinct. There has in recent years been a great advance in the amount of yarn used by weavers. The increased use of fly shuttle looms has largely increased the efficiency of the weaver. Recently sanction has been accorded to the formation of a peripatetic weaving party which is travelling through the chief weaving districts in order to demonstrate the advantages of improved machinery and appliances. During the year 4,708 new spindles were erected bringing up the total number to 391,132, and a large new spinning mill which was in course of erection in Madura, was completed shortly after the close of the year. Factories engaged in ginning, cleaning and pressing cotton increased from

Dyeing.

42 to 60 in 1912. Dyeing is carried on on a small scale in almost every place where there are weavers, but the industry is not in a flourishing condition. A tinctorial expert has been employed by Government and has been at work in Madura, where a laboratory and school have been started. He has not been at work long enough to produce much result but he is confident that a real demand will arise for technical training and that real good will result. There has been considerable expansion in the turkey red industry in Madura and the dye works attached to two of the mills

Leather.

there have been extended. There has been a tendency for the leather trade to be concentrated in factories and this has led to a very considerable decrease in the number of persons engaged in the manufacture of leather articles. Sanction has been accorded for the establishment of a leather trade school in Madras and a leather trade expert has been appointed. Pending the erection of a building for the school the expert was sent to Bangalore to study the working of the Mysore Tannery. There he was able to introduce a number of improvements, more particularly with regard to the use of modern tools and appliances.

Aluminium.

There has been in the last two or three years a great growth in the value of aluminium articles manufactured, partly due to the low price at which the raw material can be imported. In Madras City the modern metal working machinery is employed but in Rajahmundry and the neighbourhood there are about 50 small factories employing between 1,500 and 2,000

workers. The manufacture of bricks and tiles is carried on in a primitive fashion throughout the Presidency, but it is only in the West Coast that suitable clays are found for the manufacture of tiles and earthenware which are of sufficiently good quality to be worth while exporting. Besides a large trade with various centres in the Presidency and Mysore, the West Coast factories export bricks and tiles to Ceylon, Bombay and Australia. The majority of the rice mills are situated in the deltas of the Kistna, Godavari and Cauvery rivers. The earlier factories were mostly on a large scale and steam driven, but in recent years a much smaller type of factory has become popular. They consist of one or two hullers driven by an oil-engine of from 12 to 15 H.P. per huller. In 1911–1912 thirty-five of these installations were erected and in 1912–1913 sixty-eight. There are five large sugar factories in the Presidency. Large quantities of jaggery are imported from Java. Experimental work in jaggery extraction was started in Singanallur in 1912 and promises to yield important results. The experiment made in 1911 of starting a glass factory in Madras proved a failure and the factory has been closed.

Brick and Tile machinery.

Rice mills.

Sugar.

Glass.

316. The Indian Factories Act XII of 1911 superseded Act XV of 1881 and came into force on 1st July 1912. The general administration of the Act in this Presidency is vested in a full-time Inspector of Factories, who exercises all the powers conferred by the Act on an Inspector of Factories except a few which are reserved to District Magistrates who are ex-officio Inspectors and the Commissioner of Police who has been appointed an Additional Inspector for the City of Madras. The registration of factories under the new Act proceeded smoothly. The number of factories rose from 208 to 268, the increase being marked in the case of rice mills, cotton mills and tile factories. Of the additional number, two factories were in the Presidency town and the others in the mufassal. The largest increases were in Godavari and Malabar (8). The daily average number of operatives employed on factory labour increased from 57,309 to 65,191. There was likewise an increase in the average number of female employees from 6,468 to 8,587 and also in that of children from 4,784 to 5,709. The sanitary arrangements in almost all factories continued to be satisfactory, and the health of the operatives generally good. All the factories with the exception of 23 were visited by the Inspector of Factories. The number of accidents rose from 308 to 466. Of these, two were fatal, 15 serious and 449 minor, against four fatal, 48 serious and 256 minor accidents in 1911. The increase in the number of minor accidents is attributed partly to the registration of new factories during the year. The largest number of accidents occurred in Madras (176) and Coimbatore (119). Three prosecutions under the Act were instituted in the Guntur district and all ended in conviction.

Indian Factories Act.

General statistics.

317. There were 16 cotton mills in the Presidency including one in Pondicherry and one in Cochin with a total of 391,132 spindles and 3,217 looms. The daily average number of employees was 23,796 of which number 3,039 were women and 4,423 children. All the mills were controlled by joint-stock companies. The nominal share capital of the 16 mills amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 1,43,00,500 and share capital was fully paid up in seven of them. There were two jute mills controlled by joint-stock companies with a total of 5,032 spindles and 234 looms employing on an average 1,765 operatives daily.

Cotton and Jute mills.

318. There were 60 factories engaged in ginning, cleaning and pressing cotton against 42 in 1911 and 47 in 1910. The majority were in the cotton districts of Guntur (23), Ramnad (8), Tinnevelly (8), Anantapur (7), Bellary (7) and Kistna (4). There were 68 rice mills as compared with 62 in 1911 and 56 in 1910. Of this number, 55 were in the districts of Kistna (25), Guntur (17) and Godavari (13). Among other factories were 21 tile works (19 of them on the West Coast), 13 railway workshops, seven iron and brass foundries, and six carpentry works. There were 11 Government and local fund factories.

Other Factories.

319. During the year, there were in the Madras Presidency 84 private industries not classed as factories under the Factories Act but employing more than 50 hands daily. In 34 of these mechanical power was employed,

Industries.

the most important being 12 coffee works on the West Coast, eight factories in the districts of Kistna, Kurnool and Ramnad employed in ginning, cleaning and pressing cotton, one weaving establishment in South Canara, one printing press, four rice mills and two tile and brick works. Of the 50 industries which employed no mechanical power the most important were five weaving factories, nine fish-curing yards, five mica-splitting works, 15 tanneries, four rope works, three tobacco factories and two palmyra fibre cleaning works (at Tuticorin). In the Travancore State there were 14 concerns worked by mechanical power comprising seven oil mills, four tile and brick works and two rope works. One of these, a rope yard at Alleppey, employed a daily average of over one thousand hands. There were also nine concerns not worked by mechanical power, the most important being the lace making industry in the Infant Jesus Orphanage in Mulagumood employing a daily average of 1,904 hands. There were 15 factories employing mechanical power in the Cochin State, the number including nine oil mills, two timber mills and two tile manufactories.

SEA-BORNE TRADE. (1912-1913.)

[*Review of the Sea-Borne Trade of the Madras Presidency for the year 1912–1913; Annual Volume of the Sea-Borne Trade and Navigation of the Madras Presidency for the year 1912–1913; Statistics of British India, Part II, Commercial; Annual Statement of the Sea-Borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries; Annual Statement of the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India; Review of the Trade of India for 1912–1913.*]

Total Trade. General Summary.

320. In the following statement the value of the sea-borne trade, foreign and coasting inclusive of Government transactions, of the Madras Presidency for the year ending 31st March 1913, is compared with the value of the trade in each of the preceding two years and with the average of the five years ending with 1909–1910 :—

Total trade.	Average for the five years ending 1909–1910.	1910–1911.	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	Increase or decrease in 1912–1913.	Percentage of difference in 1912–1913.
Foreign trade.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Imports—						
Merchandise	9,62,10,997	10,63,62,041	11,69,22,177	13,03,86,786	+ 1,34,64,669	+ 11·68
Gold	61,13,336	49,16,560	24,28,890	4,65,756	– 19,63,134	– 80·82
Silver	20,00,619	22,80,036	18,02,331	16,87,375	– 1,14,956	– 6·37
Total, Imports (private) ...	10,43,33,952	11,35,58,637	12,11,53,338	13,25,39,917	+ 1,13,86,579	+ 9·39
Government stores	47,04,595	31,26,693	37,03,473	32,72,503	– 4,30,970	– 11·63
Do. treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total, Imports ...	10,90,38,547	11,66,85,330	12,48,56,811	13,58,12,420	+ 1,09,55,609	+ 8·77
Exports—						
Indian produce	17,71,40,391	20,66,75,962	22,69,03,711	24,74,94,299	+ 2,05,90,588	+ 9·07
Foreign merchandise	12,75,297	18,36,715	21,55,257	19,37,275	– 2,17,982	– 10·11
Gold	1,95,450	2,290	10 30,665	5,075	– 10,25,590	– 99·50
Silver	36,69.032	68,78,649	32,51,355	36,37,485	+ 3,86,130	+ 11·87
Total, Exports (private) ...	18,22,80,170	21,53,93,616	23,33,40,988	25,30,74,134	+ 1,97,33,146	+ 8·46
Government stores	1,14,158	61,105	2,09,667	1,27,511	– 82,156	– 39·18
Do. treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total, Exports ...	18,23,94,328	21,54,54,721	23,35,50,655	25,32,01,645	+ 1,96,50,990	+ 8·41
Aggregate Foreign Trade ...	29,14,32,875	33,21,40,051	35,84,07,466	38,90,14,065	+ 3,06,06,599	+ 8·54

Total trade.	Average for the five years ending 1909–1910.	1910–1911.	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	Increase or decrease in 1912–1913.	Percentage of difference in 1912–1913.
(2) *Coasting trade.*	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Imports—						
Indian produce	6,65,96,985	7,97,63,675	6,95,14,162	7,95,24,184	+ 1,00,10,022	+ 14·40
Foreign merchandise	99,34,770	1,15,90,747	1,15,58,869	1,08,35,981	− 7,22,888	− 6·25
Gold	24,451	39,285	300	...	− 300	− 100·00
Silver	2,02,133	3,87,825	2,68,250	2,43,800	− 24,450	− 9·11
Total, Imports (private) ...	7,67,58,339	9,17,81,532	8,13,41,581	9,06,03,965	+ 92,62,384	+ 11·39
Government stores	14,25,706	9,60,078	13,32,165	12,12,984	− 1,19,181	− 8·94
Do. treasure	6,000	...	60,00,000	...	− 60,00,000	− 100·00
Grand total, Imports ...	7,81,90,045	9,27,41,610	8,86,73,746	9,18,16,949	+ 31,43,203	+ 3·54
Exports—						
Indian produce	5,27,29,946	5,04,13,877	6,19,95,502	6,65,46,661	+ 45,51,159	+ 7·3
Foreign merchandise	14,37,798	13,10,217	13,21,978	13,20,268	− 1,710	− ·13
Gold	3,018	37,500	...	...	...	...
Silver	61,662	3,34,000	1,98,000	1,97,000	− 1,000	− ·50
Total, Exports (private) ...	5,42,32,424	5,20,95,594	6,35,15,480	6,80,63,929	+ 45,48,449	+ 7·16
Government stores	13,20,934	11,14,185	9,44,266	10,40,854	+ 96,588	− 10·23
Do. treasure	7,48,981	61,234	3,25,289	52,392	− 52,72,897	− 99·02
Grand total, Exports ...	5,63,02,339	5,32,71,013	6,97,85,035	6,91,57,175	− 6,27,860	− ·90
Aggregate Coasting Trade ...	13,44,92,384	14,60,12,643	15,84,58,781	16,09,74,124	+ 25,15,343	+ 1·59
Aggregate Trade	42,59,24,259	47,31,52,694	51,98,66,247	54,99,88,189	+ 3,31,21,942	+ 6·41

Foreign Trade.

The total value of the sea-borne trade advanced by 3 crores and 31 lakhs of rupees or 6 per cent. over that of the previous year mainly in consequence of the expansion of the foreign trade, which increased by Rs. 306 lakhs or 9 per cent. The advance by Rs. 25 lakhs or 2 per cent. in the total coasting trade was the net result of an increase of 4 per cent. under imports and a decrease of 1 per cent. under exports. The foreign imports of private merchandise, excluding treasure and Government stores, improved by Rs. 135 lakhs or 12 per cent. largely on account of the increased imports of cotton goods, sugar, spices, railway materials and machinery. Imports of gold and silver declined by Rs. 21 lakhs or 49 per cent. The exports of country produce were on a large scale and the value rose by Rs. 206 lakhs or 9 per cent. Of the staple articles, oils and spices only showed reduced trade. Exports of treasure declined by Rs. 6 lakhs or 15 per cent. Under coasting trade, imports of private merchandise improved by Rs. 93 lakhs or 11 per cent. through large receipts of grain and pulse especially from Bengal and exports increased by Rs. 45 lakhs or 7 per cent. on account of larger shipments of raw cotton to Bombay. Imports and exports of treasure on Government account declined by Rs. 60 lakhs and by Rs. 52·73 lakhs, respectively, owing to special transactions in 1911–1912. In spite of the general expansion of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency there was a slight decline in the gross customs revenue due to the fact that the expansion was most marked in the case of non-dutiable exports. The total gross revenue declined by Rs. ·32 lakh or ·4 per cent. The amount of import duty realized exceeded the previous year's total by Rs. ·68 lakh or 1 per cent. The increase resulted chiefly from the heavier imports under sugar (+ Rs. 1·70 lakhs or 96 per cent.), manufactured articles (+ Rs. 1·50 lakhs or 13 per cent.) and cotton piece-goods (+ Rs. 1·13 lakhs or 11 per cent.), partly set off by smaller receipts from petroleum (− Rs. 3·17 lakhs or 28 per cent.) and silver bullion or coin (− Rs. ·55 lakh or 22 per cent.). The decrease of Rs. ·99 lakh under export duty was the result of smaller shipments of rice and paddy to Ceylon, Mauritius and Reunion.

Coasting Trade.

Customs.

Foreign Trade.

321. The following statement shows the value of the import and export trade of the Presidency according to the groups under which they are now shown in the Government accounts :—

—	Imports.			
	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.
	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.
I. Food, drink and tobacco	118·75	118·32	166·85	+ 48·53
II. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	78·02	89·58	80·50	— 9·08
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	847·28	941·23	1,038·73	+ 97·50
IV. Miscellaneous and unclassified	19·57	20·09	17·79	— 2·30
Total ...	1,063·62	1,169·22	1,303·87	+ 134·65

—	Exports.			
	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.
	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.
I. Food, drink and tobacco	524·80	569·55	615·32	+ 45·77
II. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	908·01	985·72	1,091·73	+ 106·01
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	604·79	675·90	717·32	+ 41·42
IV. Miscellaneous and unclassified	47·53	59·42	69·94	+ 10·52
Total ...	2,085·13	2,290·59	2,494·31	+ 203·72

The increase in imports under group I was due to larger imports of sugar and spices. Smaller receipts of kerosene oil accounted for the decrease under group II. Group III showed an advance of 10 per cent., increases being mainly noticed under cotton goods, railway materials, machinery, motor vehicles and cement. The trade registered under each group has expanded. The increase in exports under group I occurred mainly under coffee, tea and sugar, and that under group II to heavier shipments of seeds, raw cotton, raw skins and rubber. Cotton fabrics and oil-cakes were responsible for the advance under group III and living animals and articles exported by post brought about the improvement under group IV.

Imports.

322. The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into the Madras Presidency :—

Principal articles.	Average of five years ending 1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	Percentage of proportion to total imports of merchandise.	Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.
Cotton manufactures	2,55,11,056	2,43,93,395	2,98,03,710	3,29,84,259	25·30	+ 31,80,549
Metals and ores	97,23,703	1,20,26,663	1,27,85,129	1,28,22,237	9·83	+ 37,108
Cotton twist and yarn	96,29,715	95,84,559	1,04,49,202	1,11,58,721	8·56	+ 7,09,519
Sugar	16,06,132	37,60,064	38,18,493	67,81,036	5·20	+ 29,62,543
Railway plant and rolling-stock ...	74,40,995	65,94,862	53,14,466	64,73,523	4·96	+ 11,59,057
Machinery and mill-work	40,29,296	43,26,754	49,32,705	58,06,473	4·45	+ 8,73,768
Spices	30,73,947	37,66,888	34,17,707	47,66,429	3·66	+ 13,48,722
Oils	44,62,920	53,62,884	57,02,162	40,16,606	3·08	— 16,85,556
Apparel (excluding haberdashery and boots and shoes)	29,16,850	36,80,685	36,09,683	39,18,441	3·01	+ 3,08,758
Hardware	26,78,973	30,01,002	29,52,001	34,43,513	2·64	+ 4,91,512
Provisions and oilman's stores ...	18,05,441	19,22,075	20,25,516	25,02,500	1·92	+ 4,76,884
Paper and pasteboard	13,29,977	16,90,175	17,47,193	22,50,343	1·72	+ 5,03,150
Liquors (including methylated and perfumed spirits)	22,00,574	19,79,019	18,68,435	19,82,079	1·52	+ 1,13,644
Glass and glassware	12,07,537	16,14,866	18,64,675	17,37,098	1·33	+ 1,27,577
Motor-cars and motor-cycles ...	3,24,181	6,24,395	10,46,031	16,67,058	1·28	+ 6,21,027
Dyeing and tanning substances ...	9,87,168	13,28,392	14,47,358	16,56,450	1·27	+ 2,09,092
Buildings and engineering materials.	5,51,418	9,33,956	7,28,825	15,83,200	1·21	+ 8,54,375

Principal articles.	Average of five years ending 1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	Percentage of proportion to total imports of merchandise.	Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Instruments, apparatus, etc. ...	10,21,673	13,05,281	14,43,532	14,51,294	1·11	+ 7,762
Articles imported by post	9,58,858	13,04,894	15,03,712	13,75,052	1·05	– 1,28,660
Matches	8,60,474	10,49,737	11,02,332	12,18,674	·93	+ 1,16,342
Arms and ammunition	11,32,043	9,99,393	11,65,149	11,19,734	·85	– 45,415
Drugs and medicines	8,45,341	10,77,511	12,98,882	11,03,524	·85	– 1,95,358
Jute, raw and manufactures ...	6,55,528	6,62,743	8,94,240	10,91,134	·84	+ 1,96,894
Chemicals and chemical preparations.	7,73,241	7,79,181	8,58,768	9,74,082	·75	+ 1,15,314
Haberdashery and millinery... ...	5,70,851	8,19,253	9,36,831	9,42,753	·72	+ 5,922
Soap	3,70,973	6,24,778	8,04,274	8,69,819	·67	+ 65,545
Wood and timber	6,87,531	9,59,516	8,92,151	8,46,073	·65	– 46,078
Silk, raw and manufactures	84,304	1,23,174	3,44,744	7,97,405	61	+ 4,52,661
Wool, raw and manufactures ...	5,17,033	5,95,122	6,85,194	7,41,208	·57	+ 56,014
Stationery (excluding paper) ...	4,78,788	6,22,763	6,76,352	7,30,283	·56	+ 53,931
Paints and painters' materials ...	3,81,368	5,36,797	5,95,905	6,52,427	·50	+ 56,522
Cycles	2,85,123	5,19,321	6,56,875	6,49,603	·50	– 7,272
Hides and skins, raw	4,28,599	6,99,970	6,09,516	6,23,012	·48	+ 13,496
Cotton, raw	10,114	6,599	5,82,469	5,62,889	·43	– 19,580
Manures	28,373	1,84,191	3,11,141	4,69,950	·36	+ 1,58,809
Coal, coke and patent fuel	4,07,571	2,42,159	1,82,579	4,50,253	·35	+ 2,67,674
Leather	3,02,228	4,04,665	3,81,871	4,43,802	·34	+ 61,931
Tobacco (unmanufactured and manufactured)	7,29,917	3,51,434	4,19,896	3,77,269	·29	– 42,627
Books and printed matter	3,49,412	3,28,626	4,80,441	3,73,421	·29	– 1,07,020
Jewellery and plate of gold and silver.	2,03,919	2,99,774	4,75,219	3,72,799	·29	– 1,02,420
Fruits and vegetables...	2,78,138	1,97,799	3,84,200	3,69,429	·28	– 14,771
Tea chests (entire or in sections) ...	2,29,349	2,50,198	3,46,322	3,62,363	·28	+ 16,041
Animals, living	6,17,658	5,38,308	4,15,089	3,45,678	·27	– 69,411
Earthenware and porcelain	2,51,285	2,94,767	4,59,747	3,20,221	·25	– 1,39,526
Candles	2,39,541	3,33,535	2,73,967	2,83,413	·22	+ 9,446
Furniture and cabinetware	1,66,276	1,69,855	2,45,067	2,72,841	·21	+ 27,774
Gums and resins	1,66,039	2,10,716	3,19,170	2,72,736	·21	– 46,434
Toys and requisites for games ...	2,85,960	3,21,930	3,42,093	3,36,948	·19	– 5,145
Printing and lithographing materials.	1,85,756	1,88,422	1,85,274	2,27,662	·17	+ 42,388
Boots and shoes	3,74,547	1,53,756	1,78,607	2,10,655	·16	+ 32,048
Other articles	18,55,402	26,06,239	29,57,117	35,98,414	2 83	+ 6,41,297
Total, Merchandise ...	9,62,12,997	10,63,62,041	11,69,22,117	13,03,86,786	100·00	+ 1,34,64,669
Treasure—						
Gold	61,13,336	49,16,560	24,28,890	4,65,756	...	– 19,63,134
Silver	20,09,619	22,80,036	18,02,331	16,87,375	...	– 1,14,956
Total, Treasure ...	81,22,955	71,96,596	42,31,221	21,53,131	...	– 20,78,090
Grand total, Imports ...	10,43,35,952	11,35,58,637	12,11,53,338	13,25,39,917	...	+ 1,13,86,579

323. A steady advance continued to be registered in the imports of provisions which have attained a total of over Rs. 25 lakhs. With an increase of Rs. 13·49 lakhs the imports of spices aggregated Rs. 47·66 lakhs. Of this total, Rs. 45·83 lakhs represented the trade in betel-nuts. Imports of sugar of all kinds increased by 86 per cent. in quantity and 78 per cent. in value over those of the previous year and were the largest on record. The imports of malt liquors dropped to the lowest figure in the last decade. The foreign trade in spirits recovered to some extent from the depression which it had experienced in 1911–1912, and registered an increase in imports of 16 per cent. Total imports of tobacco showed a decrease of 5,296 lb. or 3 per cent. in quantity and Rs. ·43 lakh or 10 per cent. in value. Food, Drink and Tobacco. Provisions. Spices. Sugar. Liquors. Tobacco.

324. The total value under this head fell from Rs. 89·59 lakhs to Rs. 80·49 lakhs or by 10 per cent. Imports of coal amounted to Rs. 4·50 lakhs owing to the arrival of several shipments of Australian coal from New South Wales rendered possible through the rise in price of Bengal coal. There was a slight decrease in the value of raw cotton imported. Raw materials.

325. The imports of the various mineral oils, which form the chief class under this head, declined by 26 per cent. in quantity and 30 per cent. in value. Kerosene oil representing 86 per cent. of the total showed a decline of 28 per cent. in volume and 35 per cent. in value. In 1911 a settlement was arrived at in the ratewar between the Standard Oil Company and the Asiatic Petroleum and Burma Oil Companies and trade returned to its normal groove. The diminution in the imports of foreign oil has been more than counterbalanced by increased imports of Burma oil. Oils.

The imports of liquid fuel were less on account of the stocks carried forward from the large imports of the previous year, while imports of lubricating oils showed an increase of 58 per cent. both in quantity and value. The increased demand for petrol for motor vehicles and engines, which are employed in rapidly growing numbers, was met by larger supplies of both foreign and Burma petrol, the former increasing from 2,400 gallons to 4,120 gallons and the latter from 152,968 gallons to 211,448 gallons.

Manufactured articles. Motors.

326. The total value of the imports under this head increased from Rs. 941·23 lakhs to Rs. 1,038·73 lakhs. The rapid expansion of the trade in motor vehicles continued and the imports of motor-cars and motor-cycles amounted to Rs. 16·67 lakhs during the year under review, an increase of nearly 60 per cent. over the previous year's figure. The imports consisted mainly of cars and cycles but included commercial vehicles to the value of Rs. 37,920.

Chemicals.

The total value of chemicals imported during the year under review amounted to Rs. 9·74 lakhs, the main factor in the expansion of Rs. 1·15 lakhs over the previous year's figures being the increased demand by the Mysore gold mines for cyanide of potassium, which formed 25 per cent. by value of the total imports. The total value of instruments and apparatus, etc., amounted to Rs. 15·51 lakhs against Rs. 14·44 lakhs in the previous year and the increase mainly occurred under electrical instruments. The imports of dyeing and tanning substances amounted to Rs. 16·56 lakhs, of which aniline and alizarine dyes were responsible for 73 per cent.

Machinery.

327. Imports of machinery advanced by 23 per cent. to a total value of Rs. 60·82 lakhs. The improvement was mainly under textile machinery, the imports of which amounted to Rs. 16·60 lakhs and were Rs. 7·89 lakhs in excess of the imports of the previous year.

Metals.

The combined imports of iron and steel showed an expansion of 1·5 per cent. in quantity and 8 per cent. in value.

Textile Fabrics.

328. The total value of the imports of cotton goods, which represented 34 per cent. of the total value of all foreign imports, advanced by 9 per cent., but owing to a fall in prices the quantity expanded by a still greater ratio. Imports of jute fabrics increased from Rs. 8·94 lakhs to Rs. 10·91 lakhs.

Exports.

Re-export.

329. The value of re-exports declined by Rs. 2·18 lakhs or 10 per cent. to Rs. 19·37 lakhs. Cotton piece-goods, which formed 44 per cent. of the total, fell from 3,505,084 yards to 3,232,717 yards in quantity and from Rs. 9·56 lakhs to Rs. 8·63 lakhs in value.

Indian produce and manufactures.

330. The following table gives the value of the principal articles of Indian produce and manufactures in the export trade of this Presidency together with the exports of treasure and shows their comparative importance :—

Principal articles.	Average of five years ending 1909–1910.	1910–1911.	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	Percentage of proportion to total exports of merchandise.	Increase or decrease in 1912–1913.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Seeds	2,01,29,960	3,29,82,917	4,06,50,070	4,69,29,809	18·96	+ 62,79,829
Cotton, raw	2,68,20,974	4,14,18,843	3,90,22,462	4,07,52,691	16·46	+ 17,30,229
Leather	3,22,52,355	3,34,54,518	3,75,21,973	3,75,99,273	15·19	+ 77,300
Grain and pulse	1,94,67,935	1,42,19,442	1,75,36,325	1,78,66,159	7·22	+ 3,29,834
Coffee	1,25,22,806	1,31,24,107	1,30,75,004	1,53,88,298	6·22	+ 23,13,294
Tea	95,25,082	1,22,89,442	1,23,57,665	1,36,00,751	5·49	+ 12,43,086
Cotton manufactures	81,32,814	81,11,342	87,06,319	1,08,91,742	4·41	+ 21,85,423
Coir (unmanufactured and manufactured)	60,06,477	69,93,190	80,80,208	82,43,441	3·33	+ 1,63,233
Oil-cakes	44,86,352	43,39,847	51,79,083	58,71,348	2·38	+ 6,92,265
Spices	45,76,477	52,63,729	60,77,282	57,00,041	2·30	− 3,77,241
Hides and skins, raw	71,68,142	40,78,395	31,82,100	49,75,285	2·01	+ 17,93,185
Rubber, raw and manufactures ...	52,482	8,23,629	23,38,117	41,40,978	1·67	+ 18,02,861
Cotton twist and yarn	18,94,433	23,00,612	26,26,956	33,83,040	1·37	+ 7,56,084
Articles exported by post	10,96,633	22,89,402	26,84,346	32,29,634	1·30	+ 5,45,288
Oils	31,73,848	41,83,505	51,53,570	32,05,224	1·29	− 19,48,346
Animals, living	16,03,664	19,10,333	23,32,118	27,62,867	1·12	+ 4,30,749
Fruits and vegetables	15,27,680	22,98,533	26,38,022	26,51,459	1·07	+ 13,437

Principal articles.	Average of five years ending 1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	Precentage of proportion to total exports of merchandise.	Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Fish (excluding canned fish) ...	16,79,559	24,87,378	25,58,104	23,59,180	·95	— 1,98,924
Wood and timber	13,71,654	17,32,606	18,67,622	20,98,749	·86	+ 2,31,127
Sugar...	9,37,641	11,82,255	10,87,186	20,26,613	·82	+ 9,39,427
Manures	9,96,023	13,20,066	14,71,826	18,24,374	·74	+ 3,52,548
Fibre for brushes and brooms ..	10,80,082	15,22,650	14,29,212	14,04,639	·57	— 24,573
Dying and tanning substances ...	18,78,090	12,33,574	12,44,684	12,99,938	·53	+ 55,254
Jute, raw and manufactures ..	17,98,908	6,76,948	7,53,258	12,15,989	·49	+ 4,62,731
Tobacco (manufactured and unmanufactured)	7,25,735	7,52,871	7,90,194	9,49,364	·38	+ 1,59,170
Drugs and medicines	6,34,847	9,96,698	8,31,171	8,90,418	·36	+ 59,247
Provisions and oilman's stores ...	5,56,413	6,55,645	6,94,078	8,55,555	·35	+ 1,61,477
Hemp, raw and manufactures ...	6,94,143	5,22,927	6,91,223	7,08,998	·28	+ 17,775
Mica	6,45,585	3,40,305	6,04,066	6,47,693	·27	+ 43,627
Fodder, bran and pollard	...	1,65,244	4,29,301	4,68,127	·19	+ 38,826
Metals and ores	10,24,007	4,07,066	4,70,373	4,33,726	·17	— 36,647
Horn and hornmeal...	2,82,209	1,74,495	2,79,973	4,28,115	·17	+ 1,48,142
Wool, raw and manufactures ...	4,47,604	4,29,614	4,03,826	4,17,327	·16	+ 13,501
Building and engineering materials	1,23,776	2,08,332	1,73,734	2,76,645	·11	+ 1,02,911
Silk, raw and manufactures ...	3,05,323	3,14,806	3,37,243	2,74,537	·11	— 62,706
Paints and painters' materials ...	1,91,750	2,43,910	2,03,761	2,49,187	·10	+ 45,426
Other articles	13,28,928	12,27,386	14,21,256	14,72,995	·60	+ 51,739
Total merchandise ...	17,71,40,391	20,96,75,962	22,69,03,711	24,74,94,299	100·00	+ 2,05,90,588
Treasure—						
Gold	1,95,450	2,290	10,30,665	5,075	...	— 10,25,590
Silver	36,69,032	68,78,649	32,51,355	36,37,485	...	+ 3,86,130
Total	38,64,482	68,80,939	42,82,020	36,42,560	...	— 6,39,460
Grand Total, exports ...	18,10,04,873	21,35,56,901	23,11,85,731	25,11,36,859	...	+ 19,951,128

331. Exports of spices fell from 23·33 million lb. valued at Rs. 60·77 lakhs to 23·06 million lb. valued at Rs. 57 lakhs, a decrease of 1 per cent. in quantity and 6 per cent. in value. Exports of sugar advanced from 172,776 cwt. valued at Rs. 10·87 lakhs to 283,036 cwt. valued at Rs. 20·27 lakhs, an increase of 63 per cent. in quantity and 87 per cent. in value. By an increase of 9 per cent. in volume and 10 per cent. in value, the trade in tea reached record figures. Exports of coffee have expanded by 12 per cent. in quantity and by 18 per cent. in value. The past season was remarkable for the maintenance of prices at a very high level. The trade in leaf tobacco amounted to 1,806,998 lb. valued at Rs. 3·40 lakhs during the year under review. An expansion of 24 per cent. in quantity and 28 per cent. in value was recorded in the trade in cigars. Spices. Sugar. Tea. Coffee. Tobacco.

332. The shipments of hides were on a larger scale than they have been for the past ten years. Exports of raw skins have also been heavy and have exceeded the previous year's figures of quantity and value by 57 per cent. and 53 per cent., respectively. Raw cotton, which occupied the second place among articles of Indian merchandise exported, represented 16·46 per cent. against 17·05 per cent. in the previous year. The exports advanced by 25 per cent. in quantity but the value rose by 4 per cent. only. Exports of hemp, raw, showed a small decrease in quantity from 44,921 cwt. to 44,267 cwt. but an increase in value from Rs. 6·91 lakhs to 7·09 lakhs. Raw materials. Hides. Cotton. Hemp.

333. The total value under yarns and textile fabrics improved from Rs. 117·64 lakhs to 149·43 lakhs. The exports of cotton twist and yarn rose by 34 per cent. in quantity and 29 per cent. in value. Exports of cotton piece-goods advanced by 14 per cent. in quantity and 35 per cent. in value. Manufactured articles.

334. The following table shows how the trade of the Madras Presidency with foreign countries was distributed in the periods stated. From April 1911 the system of registration by countries of consignment in the case of imports and by countries of final destination in the case of exports has been adopted in place of the old system according to countries of **Distribution of Foreign Trade.**

shipment and discharge. The table excludes treasure and Government stores :—

	Imports.				Exports.				Total of imports and exports.		Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
	Average of five years ending 1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.	Average of five years ending 1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.
	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.		
British Empire—												
United Kingdom ...	701·28	764·31	843·48	+ 79·17	583·32	670·83	665·30	— 5·53	1,435·14	1,508·78	41·25	40·74
Aden and dependencies	·12	·07	·05	— ·02	1·08	1·92	2·11	+ ·19	1·99	2·16	·06	·06
Bahrein Islands ...	...	...	...	...	·84	2·57	6·57	+ 4·00	2·57	6·57	·07	·17
Ceylon	50·76	53·66	58·45	+ 4·79	374·12	389·16	413·80	+ 24·64	472·82	472·25	12·73	11·65
Straits Settlements, etc.	37·84	44·93	48·73	+ 3·80	77·67	99·15	112·78	+ 13·63	144·08	161·51	4·14	4·41
Federated Malay States	·05	·10	·10	...	2·49	10·97	14·78	+ 3·81	11·07	14·88	·32	·40
Hongkong	3·14	1·99	1·32	— ·67	1·19	1·08	·85	— ·23	3·07	2·17	·09	·06
Natal	1·07	·19	·07	— ·12	2·42	3·07	3·51	+ ·44	3·26	3·58	·09	·08
Mauritius and dependencies ...	1·58	4·28	4·48	+ ·20	20·69	13·07	13·08	+ ·01	17·35	17·56	·50	·46
Canada	·01	...	·01	+ ·01	23·52	33·91	36·21	+ 2·30	33·91	36·22	·97	·98
Western Australia ...	4·81	3·54	1·85	— 1·69	·32	·58	·61	+ ·03	4·12	2·46	·12	·07
Victoria	6·54	5·76	4·70	— 1·06	8·32	7·41	8·13	+ ·72	13·17	12·83	·38	·35
New South Wales ...	1·19	1·25	2·43	+ 1·18	2·04	3·43	4·65	+ 1·22	4·68	7·08	·13	·18
Other countries ...	·84	·29	1·01	+ ·72	3·74	4·90	5·04	+ ·14	5·19	6·05	·15	·15
Total of British Empire.	809·23	880·37	966·68	+ 86·31	1,101·76	1,242·05	1,287·42	+ 45·37	2,122·42	2,254·10	61·00	59·76
Foreign Countries—												
Russia ...	5·99	1·06	·95	— ·11	4·21	5·80	9·01	+ 3·21	6·86	9·96	·20	·26
Sweden	9·73	9·83	12·89	+ 3·06	2·12	7·47	2·26	— 5·21	17·30	15·15	·50	·41
Germany	43·42	64·87	65·16	+ ·29	148·12	221·73	232·72	+ 10·99	286·60	297·88	8·24	7·84
Holland	3·16	3·73	5·45	+ 1·72	18·24	18·54	19·07	+ ·53	22·27	24·52	·64	·53
Belgium	41·76	38·11	45·44	+ 7·33	112·54	95·17	118·89	+ 23·72	133·28	164·33	3·83	4·32
France	35·91	38·31	42·20	+ 3·89	239·22	317·71	393·14	+ 75·43	356·02	435·34	10·23	11·45
Spain	·21	·21	·29	+ ·08	3·20	5·08	10·15	+ 5·07	5·29	10·44	·15	·27
Portugal	·06	·05	·12	+ ·07	2·77	3·16	3·22	+ ·06	3·21	3·34	·09	·07
Italy	2·40	2·71	1·73	— ·98	26·35	49·21	27·83	— 21·38	51·92	29·56	1·49	·76
Austria-Hungary ...	19·52	24·34	29·52	+ 5·18	19·68	47·29	48·89	+ 1·60	71·63	78·41	2·06	2·05
Switzerland	...	·97	2·13	+ 1·16	...	·02	·01	— ·01	·99	2·14	·03	·06
Other countries ...	2·66	2·79	2·39	— ·40	1·24	1·36	1·36	...	4·15	3·75	·12	·08
Total, Europe ...	164·82	186·98	208·27	+ 21·29	577·69	772·54	866·55	+ 94·01	959·52	1,074·82	27·58	28·20
Asia—												
Turkey, Asiatic ...	·64	1·58	1·33	— ·25	3·32	5·95	4·70	— 1·25	7·53	6·03	·22	·15
Other Native States in Arabia	·36	...	·65	+ ·65	2·19	4·16	3·95	— ·21	4·16	4·60	·12	·13
Sumatra	7·53	...	1·21	+ 1·21	·22	·44	1·23	+ ·79	·44	2·44	·01	·07
Java	15·45	28·53	50·61	+ 22·08	2·87	1·11	2·47	+ 1·36	29·64	53·08	·85	1·29
Borneo (Dutch) ...	4·68	5·33	4·44	— ·89	...	...	...	...	5·33	4·44	·15	·11
Indo-China		...	...	...	1·50	1·49	·73	— ·76	1·49	·73	·04	·02
China (exclusive of Hongkong)... ...	·61	3·07	7·40	+ 4·33	22·91	28·02	57·39	+ 29·37	31·09	64·79	·89	1·61
Japan	4·38	7·88	9·95	+ 2·07	122·14	160·85	173·34	+ 12·49	168·73	183·29	4·85	4·82
Other countries ...	·98	2·44	3·45	+ 1·01	5·54	2·20	2·18	— ·02	4·64	5·63	·14	·15
Total, Asia ...	34·63	48·83	79·04	+ 30·21	160·69	204·22	245·99	+ 41·77	253·05	325·03	7·27	8·35
Africa—												
Egypt	·17	·27	·32	+ ·05	6·31	4·65	6·45	+ 1·80	4·92	6·77	·14	·18
Reunion		...	...	...	·62	11·69	5·06	— 6·63	11·69	5·06	·34	·13
Other countries ...	·27	·09	...	— ·09	·28	·80	·40	— ·40	·89	·40	·02	·01
Total, Africa ...	·44	·36	·32	— ·04	7·21	17·14	11·91	— 5·23	17·50	12·23	·50	·32
America—												
United States of America	37·70	52·68	49·56	— 3·12	93·22	74·12	82·43	+ 8·31	126·80	131·99	3·65	3·37
Other countries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·01	+ ·01	...	·01	...	...
Total, America ...	37·70	52·68	49·56	— 3·12	93·22	74·12	82·44	+ 8·32	126·80	132·00	3·65	3·37
Other Foreign Countries	·70	...	...	...	·06	...	·01	+ ·01	...	·01	...	...
Total of Foreign Countries	238·29	288·85	337·19	+ 48·34	838·87	1,068·02	1,206·90	+ 138·88	1,356·87	1,544·09	39·00	40·24
Grand Total ...	1,047·52	1,169·22	1,303·87	+ 134·65	1,940·63	2,310·07	2,494·32	+ 184·25	3,479·29	3,798·19	100·00	100·00

335. The trade with the British Empire, which represented 60 per cent. of the aggregate trade as compared with 61 per cent. in the previous year, advanced by Rs. 131·68 lakhs or 6 per cent. The value of the imports increased by Rs. 86·31 lakhs or 10 per cent. and that of exports by Rs. 45·37 lakhs or 4 per cent. Trade with other foreign countries increased by Rs. 187·22 lakhs or 14 per cent., Rs. 48·34 lakhs being under imports and Rs. 138·08 lakhs under exports. The trade with the United Kingdom represented 40·74 per cent. of the total trade as compared with 41·25 per cent. in the previous year and showed an increase of Rs. 73·64 lakhs or 5 per cent. Imports improved by Rs. 79·17 lakhs or 14 per cent. while exports declined by Rs. 5·53 lakhs. The trade with Ceylon advanced by Rs. 29·43 lakhs or 6 per cent. The increase of Rs. 4·79 lakhs under imports was brought about by the heavier trade in betel-nuts, while the expansion of Rs. 24·64 lakhs under exports arose from the larger shipments of oil-cakes, rubber, living animals, postal articles, and manures together with the higher value of the exports of rice and paddy. Imports from the Straits Settlements increased by Rs. 3·80 lakhs, betel-nuts mainly contributing to the increase. Larger trade in coloured piece-goods and fresh vegetables was the chief factor in the improvement of Rs. 13·63 lakhs in the exports. The trade with the Fedarated Malay States increased by Rs. 3·81 lakhs through larger shipments of rice and coloured piece-goods. The advance of Rs. 2·31 lakhs in the trade with Canada was brought about mainly by the heavier shipments of tea to that country. Smaller supply of wooden sleepers accounted for a decrease of Rs. 1·69 lakhs in the imports from West Australia while the growth of Rs. 2·40 lakhs in the trade with New South Wales resulted from larger imports of coal and increased exports of coffee. The trade with the Continental Europe (excluding the United Kingdom) developed by Rs. 115·30 lakhs or 12 per cent. Imports improved by Rs. 21·29 lakhs or 11 per cent. and exports by Rs. 94·01 lakhs or 12 per cent. Larger shipments of copra enhanced the trade with Russia by Rs. 3·10 lakhs. Though Sweden supplied more matches and iron and steel than in the previous year a net decrease of Rs. 2·15 lakhs was shown in the trade with that country on account of diminished exports in cocoanut-oil and raw cotton. The increase of Rs. 11·28 lakhs or 4 per cent. in the total trade with Germany arose solely from improved exports. Holland supplied more twist and yarn than in the previous year which enhanced its total trade by Rs. 2·25 lakhs. The trade with Belgium improved by Rs. 31·05 lakhs. Larger receipts of iron and steel, railway carriages and cement swelled the import trade by Rs. 7·33 lakhs, while heavier shipments of raw cotton were chiefly responsible for the increase of Rs. 23·72 lakhs in the export trade with that country. The trade with France which formed 11·45 per cent. of the total trade amounted to Rs. 435·34 lakhs against Rs. 356·02 lakhs in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 79·32 lakhs, or 22 per cent. Cotton shipments were responsible for the increase of Rs. 15·15 lakhs in the trade with Spain and the decrease of Rs. 22·36 lakhs in that with Italy. The increase of Rs. 5·18 lakhs in the imports from Austria-Hungary was brought about by larger supplies of beet sugar. Switzerland supplied more clocks and watches and less condensed milk than in the previous year. The trade with Asiatic ports, other than British, improved by Rs. 71·98 lakhs or 28 per cent. Larger imports of kerosene-oil and sugar accounted for the increased trade with Sumatra and Java. China supplied more silk and took more raw cotton and twist and yarn than in the previous year, and her trade rose by Rs. 33·70 lakhs or 108 per cent. The import trade with Japan increased mainly under camphor and postal articles while her export trade expanded through larger shipments of raw cotton and tanned sheep skins. The total trade with Africa declined by Rs. 5·27 lakhs on account of smaller shipment of rice to Reunion. The trade with America, which was practically confined to the United States, expanded by Rs. 5·20 lakhs. Imports fell by Rs. 3·15 lakhs by reason of the smaller receipts of kerosene-oil. The rise of Rs. 8·32 lakhs in exports was brought about almost entirely by her keen demand for raw goat skins and tanned sheep skins.

British Empire.

Continental Europe.

Asia.

Africa.

America.

Treasure (Foreign Trade.)

336. The following table shows the transactions in treasure :—

Treasure.	Average of five years ending 1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	Increase or decrease in 1912-1913.
	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS, RS.
Gold—					
Imports	61·13	49·17	24·29	4·66	– 19·63
Exports	1·95	·02	10·31	·05	– 10·26
Net Imports ...	59·18	49·15	13·98	4·61	– 9·37
Silver—					
Imports	20·10	22·80	18·02	16·87	– 1·15
Exports	36·69	68·79	32·51	36·38	+ 3·87
Net Imports ...	– 16·59	– 45·99	– 14·49	– 19·51	– 5·02
Total of Gold and Silver—					
Imports	81·23	71·97	42·31	21·53	– 20·78
Exports	38·64	68·81	42·82	36·43	– 6·39
Net Imports ...	42·59	3·16	– ·51	– 14·90	– 14·39

Gold.

337. Imports of gold dropped by Rs. 19·63 lakhs or by 80 per cent. The imports by sea into Madras give no indication of the amount of gold that passes into the Presidency. Except in the case of Australian gold the route *via* Bombay affords so great a saving in time and railway freights are so low that Madras draws practically all her supplies by that route. The demand for gold in the Presidency was probably as great as in the previous year, the issues from the Currency office being about the same. Of the total receipts of gold, the United Kingdom supplied Rs. 3 lakhs and Australia Rs. 1·65 lakhs against Rs. ·98 lakh and Rs. 12 lakhs in the previous year.

Silver.

Imports of silver declined by Rs. 1·15 lakhs or 6 per cent. Imports of bar silver fell from 957,398 oz. valued at Rs. 17·59 lakhs to 819,508 oz. valued at Rs. 16·66 lakhs. The average value per oz. of bar silver rose from Rs. 1–13–5 to Rs. 2–0–6 on account of the large purchases by the Government of India for currency purposes. Of the total imports of silver, the United Kingdom supplied bar silver to the value of Rs. 16·64 lakhs against Rs. 17·57 lakhs in the previous year. Exports of silver consisting mostly of Government of India rupees sent to Ceylon, amounted to Rs. 36·38 lakhs as compared with Rs. 32·51 lakhs in 1911–1912.

Shipping (Foreign Trade).

338. The number of vessels that either entered or cleared at ports in this Presidency declined from 3,456 to 3,181 but their tonnage increased from 3,834,115 to 4,065,652, the average tonnage showing an increase from 1,109 to 1,278. 1,579 vessels aggregating 1,990,842 tons entered and 1,602 vessels of 2,074,810 tons cleared, a decrease of 152 and 123 in the number of vessels and an increase of 49,438 and 182,099 in the tonnage under entries and clearances, respectively. Of the entries, vessels flying the British flag rose by 13 to 771 and their tonnage by 8,116 to 1,539,354. In the case of British Indian vessels the number fell by 25 and their tonnage by 6,466, while vessels plying under foreign colours increased by 17 to 133 (German 97, Dutch 11, Austro-Hungarian 10, Norwegian 7, Italian 2, Danish 2, Swedish, Russian, Japanese and Siamese each 1) and their tonnage by 56,520 to 398,050. Under clearances the number of British vessels rose by 49 and their tonnage by 110,090. In the case of British Indian vessels the number fell by 22 and their tonnage by 3,377. Vessels flying the foreign flags increased from 96 to 116 (German 52, Austro-Hungarian 19, Italian 14, Japanese 10, Dutch 8, Danish 6, Norwegian 3, Russian, Greek, Swedish and Siamese each 1) and their tonnage from 268,815 to 352,136. The number of native crafts engaged in foreign trade fell by 327 to 933 (British 236, British Indian 633 and foreign 64) and their tonnage by 16,667 to 65,804. The number of vessels that entered was 458 of 30,608 tons as against 615 of 39,340 tons in the previous year. The number of vessels cleared was 475 with a tonnage of 35,196 as compared with 645 of 43,131 tons in 1911–1912.

339. The aggregate coasting trade increased from Rs. 15 crores and 85 lakhs to Rs. 16 crores and 10 lakhs or by 2 per cent., the total value of merchandise being Rs. 15 crores and 82 lakhs as against Rs. 14 crores and 44 lakhs in the previous year—an increase of 9 per cent. Of the total, the group—British ports in other Presidencies—absorbed Rs. 13 crores and 62 lakhs or 86 per cent. The trade with Bengal, Bihar and Orissa increased by Rs. 80·24 lakhs, with Bombay Rs. 42·81 lakhs, with Sind Rs. 14·58 lakhs and with Burma Rs. 13·65 lakhs. The trade with non-British Indian ports fell by Rs. 2·28 lakhs, Travancore and Kathiawar showing decreases of Rs. 1·88 and 1·68 lakhs and Goa an increase of Rs. ·81 lakh. The number of vessels plying in the coasting trade fell from 33,225 to 32,842, but their tonnage increased from 15,520,597 to 15,681,327. Of the total number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade, 5,770 were British, 391 British Indian, 362 Foreign and 26,319 native crafts as compared with 5,862, 441, 372 and 26,550, respectively, in the previous year. Of the native crafts 80 were British, 25,282 British Indian and 957 Foreign, as against 30, 25,807 and 713 in 1911–1912.

Coasting Trade.

Shipping.

340. The value of the total trade of the Madras port, representing 40 per cent. of the aggregate trade of the whole Presidency against 41 per cent. in 1911–1912, amounted to Rs. 2,188·38 lakhs against Rs. 2,121·55 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 66·83 lakhs or 3 per cent. Excluding Government transactions the trade expanded from Rs. 1,948·74 lakhs to Rs. 2,133·61 lakhs or 9 per cent., the increase being chiefly under foreign trade. The trade of Tuticorin, which occupies the first place among the subordinate ports of this Presidency, rose from Rs. 830·36 lakhs to Rs. 900·38 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 70·02 lakhs or 8 per cent. The foreign trade improved by Rs. 41·57 lakhs and the coasting trade by Rs. 28·45 lakhs. Cochin is the chief centre of the cocoanut industries and ranked second among the subordinate ports of Southern India. The total trade of the port expanded from Rs. 621·41 lakhs to Rs. 637·18 lakhs. The foreign trade expanded by Rs. 1·02 lakhs and the coasting trade by Rs. 14·75 lakhs. The total value of the trade of Cocanada advanced from Rs. 295·86 lakhs to Rs. 322·17 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 26·31 lakhs, Rs. 3·37 lakhs being under foreign trade and Rs. 22·94 lakhs under coasting trade. The total value of the trade of Calicut improved from Rs. 236·52 lakhs to Rs. 249·28 lakhs. Under foreign trade both imports and exports showed increases, while in the coasting trade there was a decline under imports and an increase under exports. The trade of Cuddalore further advanced from Rs. 187·55 lakhs to Rs. 224·57 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 37·02 lakhs or 19 per cent. The total trade of Negapatam advanced by Rs. 29·27 lakhs to Rs. 206·69 lakhs. The foreign trade improved by Rs. 20·40 lakhs and the coasting trade by Rs. 8·87 lakhs. The total trade of Mangalore amounted to Rs. 197·04 lakhs against Rs. 176·71 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 20·33 lakhs or 11 per cent. Foreign trade improved by Rs. 14·44 lakhs and coasting trade by Rs. 5·89 lakhs. The trade of Tellicherry rose by Rs. 19·25 lakhs to Rs. 146·92 lakhs. Foreign trade expanded by Rs. 5·83 lakhs and coasting trade by Rs. 13·42 lakhs. The trade at none of the other ports reached Rs. 100 lakhs.

Ports.

Madras.

Tuticorin.

Cochin.

Cocanada.

Calicut.

Cuddalore.

Negapatam.

Mangalore.

Tellicherry.

PUBLIC WORKS—GENERAL. (1912–1913.)

[*Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Madras Presidency, for the year 1912–1913.*]

341. The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. Smith, C.I.E., continued as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works department, except for about six months from 20th April to 30th October 1912 when he was on leave. During this period the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. Clerk, permanent Chief Engineer for Irrigation, acted as Secretary to Government and Mr. S. D. Pears, Superintending Engineer, acted as Chief Engineer, Buildings, Roads and Railways and Joint Secretary to Government. The clerical establishment of the mufassal offices was re-organised during the year.

Administrative Changes.

Measures for preventing abnormal expenditure in March received special consideration and instructions with the object in view were issued to the officers of the department. The question of the reduction of the reserve stock in the several divisions in the Presidency was taken up and dealt with.

Chief Engineer's Office.

Technical Section.

342. In the technical section of the Chief Engineer's office, 98 estimates of the aggregate value of Rs. 151·57 lakhs were scrutinised during the year, the distribution under the various heads being :—roads and bridges (54), estimated cost Rs. 40·51 lakhs, water-supply (19), estimated cost Rs. 88·60 lakhs, drainage (4), estimated cost Rs. 3·52 lakhs and miscellaneous schemes (21), estimated cost Rs. 18·94 lakhs. The most important water-supply schemes were for Tinnevelly, Palamcottah and Tuticorin (Rs. 31·46 lakhs), Coimbatore (Rs. 30 lakhs), Vizianagram (Rs. 5·61 lakhs), Ellore (Rs. 5·23 lakhs) and Erode (Rs. 3·34 lakhs). The two most important bridges were the one across the Netravati, South Canara (Rs. 4·28 lakhs), and the other over the Kundu river, Cuddapah district (Rs. 1 lakh). Among the miscellaneous schemes scrutinised were pipe arrangements and fittings for the new Marine Aquarium, Madras (Rs. 1·35 lakhs), filling the northern arm of the Cooum near the General Hospital, Madras (Rs. 2·18 lakhs), and a pier at Tellicherry (Rs. 2·06 lakhs). In the Consulting Architect's section, 82 estimates and designs were scrutinised and 339 drawings with detailed specification and schedule of quantities for some of them, were drawn up. The more important of the latter were drawings for the new stationery stores, the new library for the Madras University, the currency office buildings and a hospital at Vizagapatam.

Consulting Architect.

CIVIL AND MILITARY WORKS. (1912–1913.)

Works in Progress.

343. The aggregate estimated cost of the public works (major works) under execution by the officers of the department during the year was as follows :—

	RS. LAKHS.
Buildings	114·59
Roads and bridges	12·27
Water supply schemes	26·85
Drainage works	5·86
Port and marine works	6·97
Other works	2·11
Total	168·65

The total expenditure for the year including expenditure from contributions was Rs. 66·99 lakhs as compared with Rs. 56·83 lakhs in the previous year, Rs. 53·50 lakhs in 1910–1911, Rs. 53·52 lakhs in 1909–1910, Rs. 21·50 lakhs in 1899–1900 and Rs. 25·19 lakhs in 1889–1890.

Buildings.

344. The new Collector's Office at Vizagapatam was almost completed. Some of the subsidiary works and additional works begun in connection with the Agricultural College and Research Institute at Coimbatore were completed and others were in progress. Good progress was made on the Forest College at the same station and the new law courts at Guntur. The re-organisation of the Police force in the Presidency necessitated a large amount of work in the construction of quarters for constables, head constables, sub-inspectors and inspectors.

Roads and bridges.

345. Good progress was made on the Indravati bridge and the Kodaikanal road. The new bridge across the Bhavani at Mettupalaiyam was commenced in the year.

Water-supply.

346. The works connected with the Berhampur water-supply were completed except the reservoir. The Periyakulam water-works were completed and handed over to the municipality. Satisfactory progress was made on the Chidambaram and Negapatam water-works.

347. The execution of the two-pier scheme at Calicut was put in hand but not much actual progress was made owing to non-delivery of materials. The Government obtained further advice regarding the Vizagapatam harbour from the Hon'ble Sir Francis J. Spring, Chief Engineer and Chairman, Madras Port Trust, and his report is under consideration. An estimate for the investigation of Cochin harbour was sanctioned and a certain amount of information collected. Towards the end of the official year the opinion of the late Mr. J. R. Bell was obtained and further investigation is being conducted in accordance with his advice. Ports.

348. The final grant under military and civil works was Rs. 62,76,043 and the actual expenditure, exclusive of contribution works amounting to Rs. 4,98,096, was Rs. 62,01,097. The largest item was as usual " provincial civil works " amounting to Rs. 55,24,985. **Grants and Outlay.**

349. The value of the outturn of the Dowlaishwaram workshops during the year was Rs. 1,41,203 against Rs. 1,36,352 in the previous year. The result of the year's working was a loss of Rs. 3,527. At the Bezwada workshops the value of work done fell from Rs. 88,623 to Rs. 81,833 though the number of jobs undertaken was greater than in the previous year. The decrease is largely due to the staff having been short-handed and also, to some extent, to a careful scrutiny of the rates for piecework and the method adopted for repairs to floating plant, whereby a considerable saving in the total cost of the jobs executed was effected. The result of the year's working was a profit of Rs. 473 against a loss of Rs. 3,295 in the preceding year. The value of work turned out at the Presidency workshops also fell from Rs. 2,60,840 to Rs. 2,57,428. The decrease is due to decrease in the value of work done for other departments and quasi public bodies. The number of work orders also slightly fell from Rs. 2,119 to Rs. 2,103. **Workshops.** Dowlaishwaram. Bezwada. Presidency.

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS. (1912–1913.)

[*Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Madras Presidency, for the year 1912-1913; Statistics of British India, Part III —Commercial Services.*]

350. The railway systems in this Presidency are controlled by the Railway Board and there are no lines under the direct administration of the Madras Government. Two district board lines—the Tanjore District Board Railway and the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway—are subject to general control by the Government. **Control.**

351. During the year there were no additions to the open mileage of the railway systems in the Presidency which, as in the previous year, consisted of 1,689·30 miles of broad gauge, 1,957·76 miles of metre gauge, 68·47 miles of narrow gauge and 155·16 miles (metre gauge) under district board railways. The new lines from Bobbili to Salur and Dharmapuri to Hosur were still under construction. **Mileage.**

352. The Bengal-Nagpur railway completed a survey from Dhamtari *via* Bastar to Salur. The South Indian Railway completed a survey from Virudupatti to Tenkasi (76·32 miles), and, on behalf of the Tanjore District Board, surveyed from Nidamangalam to Mannargudi (8·58 miles) and Tirutturaippundi to Vedaranniyam (23·00 miles). The Mysore Durbar completed surveys from Bowringpet to Kolar (11 miles), Chickjapur to Chitaldrug (21·07 miles) and Mysore to Konehalli (76·00 miles). Survey was in progress from Dharmapuri to Karur (147 miles), Renigunta to Madras (100 miles), Gudivada to Bhimavaram (41 miles), Nidadavolu to Narasapur (52 miles), Holenarsipur to Kadur (110 miles) and Kolar to Chickballapur (50 miles). **Surveys.**

353. Good progress was made on the Indo-Ceylon connection works. The project for replacing the ferry service between Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar by the construction of a line of railway along Adam's Bridge is also being investigated. On the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, portions of the permanent ways were strengthened. Progress was **Works.**

made with the extension of the Perambur workshops, the new central office and the remodelling of the Bezwada station yard. On the South Indian Railway the renewal of girders over the Palar and the Thondiyar was finished and the work was started over the Ponniar. The Kadalundi bridge was completed. Mayavaram station is being remodelled.

Accidents and Breaches.

354. There was only one serious accident during the year. On 13th May 1912 a down goods special train collided with an up goods special train on the centre of the 6·30 foot span girder bridge at mile 364.0-5 near Sivarakottai, a station on the metre gauge of the South Indian Railway, owing to the former train having been started under a false line clear ticket from Kalligudi station. The driver and two firemen of the down goods train were killed and the driver and two firemen of the up goods seriously injured, one of whom subsequently died. The rolling-stock was seriously damaged. During the year there were several breaches on the Rāmēswaram-Dhanushkōdi extension of the South Indian Railway on account of the high tides caused by the extraordinary south-west winds.

Contract.

355. The Secretary of State having waived his right of determining the original contract on 31st December 1913 entered into a revised contract on 5th November 1912 with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company embodying further modifications of the original contract as varied by the several supplemental contracts. The proposal of the Board of Directors of the South Indian Railway to form a company to be called the Southern India Branch Lines Company (Limited) on an unguaranteed basis for the construction on a low grade of a line of railway from Panruti to Tenkāsi *via* Trichinopoly, Rāmnād and Virudupatti is still under the consideration of the Railway Board.

District Board Railways.

356. The proposal of the board of directors of the South Indian Railway to promote a company on an unguaranteed basis to be called the "Madras District Boards Railway Company (Limited)" for the absorption of all the existing and proposed district board lines in this Presidency within the sphere of the South Indian Railway was rejected by the Secretary of State. An agreement with the South Indian Railway Company for the construction and working of the extensions of the Tanjore District Board Railway has been very nearly concluded and the lines will shortly be taken up for construction, the necessary concessions having been granted by the Railway Board. After prolonged correspondence between the Government, the district boards and the South Indian Railway administration, a draft model agreement for the working of district board lines was arrived at and it is expected that the several projected district board lines in this Presidency will shortly be constructed. The prospect of an early start being made with these railways depends upon the financing of the enterprise. The Government have recommended the district boards to finance them in part by applying their accumulated collections of the cess and for the rest by raising debenture loans. The intermediate class which was introduced experimentally on the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway not having proved a success was abolished. During the year the Tanjore District Board Railway made a net profit of Rs. 3,84,660 or 7·90 per cent. on its capital outlay. The net profits of the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway amounted to Rs. 1,81,732 or 8·27 per cent. on its capital outlay.

Madras Electric Tramways.

357. During the year the Madras Electric Tramways worked a route mileage of 14 miles 5 furlongs and 123 yards, of which 3 miles 7 furlongs and 144 yards were provided with double tracks. The company had at their power station six engines with an aggregate of 1,371 horse power coupled to electric generators, but these were not in use as the current was obtained from the Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Limited. The rolling stock of the system consisted of 66 motor cars, eight trailers, one bond testing car and one road metal carrying car and the average daily service was 61. The line continued to be worked on the overhead trolley system, suspended by side or centre poles. During the official year 1912–1913 the cars ran 1,514,447¾ miles and carried 16,033,686 passengers.

PUBLIC WORKS—CANALS. (1912–1913.)

Receipts.

358. Navigation was carried on as usual on the Chilka Lake canal, the Dumagudem canal, the Godavari canals, the Kistna canals, the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, the Buckingham canal and the Vedaranniyam canal. The total receipts realized during the year amounted to Rs. 2,29,323 or Rs. 8,582 more than in the previous year. There was an increase in the receipts from the Godavari, Dumagudem and Kistna canals. The increase from the Godavari canals was due to the larger realisations from Government boats and steamers and in license and raft fees. The increase from the Dumagudem canal is attributed to the heavy traffic consequent on the development and rising importance of the Venkatapuram and Nugur taluks. In the case of the Kistna canals there was an increase in six weeks' licenses and wharfage fees.

Traffic.

359. Under the heads "ton-mileage, value of goods and number of passengers" there was a considerable decrease during the year under review when compared with the preceding year. The decrease occurred mainly on the Godavari canals and is attributed to the closing of the head sluice of the Western delta main canal for some time for the inspection of cracks at the head lock and for clearance of weeds in the Ellore canal. The stoppage of the rice factory at Nidadavole also contributed to the decrease.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION. (1912–1913.)

Gross Expenditure and Revenue.

360. The expenditure incurred on, and the revenue derived from, irrigation works were Rs. 69,17,783 and Rs. 2,72,66,157, respectively. The area charged as irrigated was 7,320,799 acres.

Class I—Protective Major works.

361. Of the four works sanctioned under this head, the Rushikulya system was in operation and the Bhavanasi project in the Guntur district and the Venkatapuram tank project in the Kurnool district were under execution. The revised estimate for the Mopad Reservoir project in the Nellore district was sanctioned by the Secretary of State and the work put in hand. The capital outlay incurred during the year under this head was Rs. 1,53,122, the bulk of which was incurred on the Mopad and Venkatapuram projects. The area irrigated under the Rushikulya system was 102,235 acres of first crop and 1,802 acres of second crop. The gross revenue and working expenses were Rs. 2,45,523 and Rs. 43,711, respectively, against Rs. 2,11,113 and Rs. 53,074 in the preceding year. The net revenue under the head as a whole, after deducting interest charges, gave a deficit of Rs. 58,192 against Rs. 77,686 in the previous year.

Major Productive works.

362. The total capital outlay on productive works amounted to Rs. 3,25,490 which was mainly incurred on the Nagavalli river project, the Godavari delta system, the Shatiatope anicut system and the Cauvery delta system. The Nagavalli project was practically completed during the year with the exception of minor distributaries. The important works carried out in the Godavari delta system were the improvements to the Yenamadurru drain, driving piles in front of the river wall at Dowlaishwaram and constructing a wharf wall in the left bank of the Eastern delta main canal. The improvements to the Veeranam tank and to the Ariaghosti and Manambathan channels of the Shatiatope anicut system were in progress. In the Cauvery delta system the construction of an apron in front of the grand anicut was completed and the conversion of certain dams into regulators was in progress. The total area charged as irrigated was 2,990,310 acres under first crop and 512,700 acres under second crop against 3,008,450 acres and 461,424 acres, respectively, in the previous year.

Revenue.

363. The gross revenue and working expenses amounted to Rs. 1,59,24,950, and Rs. 32,67,186, respectively, against Rs. 1,56,86,976 and Rs. 33,60,245 in the previous year. The net revenue due to improvements was Rs. 86,74,067, which represents a return of 10·34 per cent. on the capital

outlay of Rs. 8·39 crores. The profit for the year after deducting interest charges was Rs. 59,17,383, the accumulated profits to the end of the year amounting to Rs. 13·98 crores. The gross revenue showed an increase of Rs. 2,37,974 when compared with that of the previous year. The increase occurred under all the systems except the Srivaikuntam, Shatiatope, Tirukkoyilur and Cheyyar anicut systems and the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. The decrease under the first four systems occurred mainly under second crop, while that under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal was due mainly to the fall in the area under "dry crops watered."

Expenditure.

364. There was a decrease of Rs. 93,059 under working expenses when compared with those of the previous year. The decrease chiefly occurred under the Godavari delta system the Kistna delta system, the Divi pumping project and the Lower Coleroon anicut system, where works connected with maintenance were not found necessary to such an extent as in the previous year.

Remissions.

365. The remissions granted both under protective and productive works were Rs. 1,458 and Rs. 77,954 against Rs. 16,977 and Rs. 52,549 in the previous year.

Class II—Minor Works and Navigation.

366. The capital outlay incurred during the year on Minor Works and Navigation was Rs. 3,01,784 (direct and indirect), the major portion of which was incurred on the Siddapur and Kocheruvu projects in the Kurnool district, the Yellanur project in the Bellary district and the Nagavaram anicut and supply channel in the Cuddapah district. The area charged as irrigated by this class was 268,574 acres under first crop and 91,107 acres under second crop against 260,140 acres and 91,362 acres, respectively, in the previous year. The gross revenue and working expenses amounted to Rs. 14,41,000 and Rs. 3,94,302, respectively, against Rs. 14,04,004 and Rs. 3,85,386 in the preceding year. The net revenue due to improvements on this class of works increased from Rs. 4,16,304 to Rs. 4,46,411. The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 11,430 against Rs. 50,846 in the previous year. The bulk of the remissions was granted under the Palar anicut and Ganjam minor rivers systems and the Cumbum tank.

Classes III and IV.

367. The outlay under these classes of works amounted to Rs. 25,22,999 including the outlay incurred by Civil officers and accounted for by the Civil department. The area charged as irrigated was 3,354,071 acres. The total revenue derived amounted to Rs. 95,97,405 including Rs. 43,383 collected in the Public Works department. The remissions granted were Rs. 3,46,142 against Rs. 9,88,624 in the previous year.

Tank Restoration Scheme.

368. The total area of minor basins entered upon at the beginning of the year was 79,756 square miles, of which 69,546 square miles had been completed. During the year these were increased by 960 square miles and 3,346 square miles respectively, thus bringing the total to 80,716 square miles entered upon and 72,892 square miles investigated. The area under all works in the Presidency to be investigated under the Tank Restoration Scheme (Classes IV (*a*) and IV (*b*) Works) is calculated to be about 103,750 square miles. The area completely investigated up to 31st March 1913 was 72,892 square miles or 70·2 per cent. of the total area, leaving a balance of 30,858 square miles to be investigated of which 7,824 square miles were under investigation at the end of the year. On the investigated area works had been executed for 63,524 square miles and were in progress for 6,446 square miles. The estimates sanctioned for Government works during the year amounted to Rs. 4,80,408 against Rs. 4,23,551 in 1911–12. The total amount of estimates sanctioned for Government works from the beginning of the Tank Restoration Scheme operations up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,19,23,033 against which the total expenditure incurred on works was Rs. 1,00,01,925, or Rs. 1,24,11,391 including establishment and tools and plant charges. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 4,54,112 for "works."

Class V—Agricultural works.

369. The revenue realised during the year was Rs. 57,279 against Rs. 54,764 in the previous year. The outlay incurred on these works amounted to Rs. 5,10,366 against Rs. 6,13,444 in the preceding year.

370. Sanction was not received during the year to the revised estimate for the Cauvery reservoir project. The plans and estimates for the Kistna reservior project and the Toludur project amounting to Rs. 833·88 lakhs and Rs. 20·64 lakhs, respectively, which were under scrutiny in the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation in the previous year, were forwarded to the Government of India for transmission to the Secretary of State for sanction as productive public works. The Panjapatti reservoir project in the Trichinopoly district estimated to cost Rs. 2·80 lakhs was sanctioned during the year. The further investigation of the Gazuladinne project was ordered to be deferred until the result of the Venkatapuram project was seen. The advisability of stopping the further investigation of the Krishnapuram project was considered. The Velgode and Ithodu projects were under investigation by the Superintending Engineer, III Circle. The plans and estimates for the Uttaramerur and Ukkayyapalli projects and improvements to the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal were under scrutiny in the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. **Investigation of Projects.**

371. There were several small projects under investigation during the year. In the Ganjam division proposals were under consideration for improvements to the Koratholi Tampara and for the revival of the Vamsadhara project. In the Nellore division an estimate was under preparation for the diversion of the surplus of the Kanigiri reservoir into the Penner. The possibility of extending irrigation under the Yepral aud Kollegal tanks in the Bellary division was examined. Gauging operations to ascertain the quantity of water available for the Tinnel project in the South Arcot district were continued. The preliminary investigation of the Iyen and Peruvalai channels and the Kulittalai and Kattuvari in the Trichinopoly district was completed and reports thereon drawn up. The Ellapalam project in the Madura Special Division for storing up water from a catchment of 2½ square miles and utilising it for growing paddy in the neighbouring villages of Mannavanur and Kavunji was under consideration. Gauge readings were taken in connection with the Pambiyar project in the Madura division and the Papanasam reservoir project in the Tinnevelly division. Small projects.

372. During the year the highest flood in the Godavari was 14·3 feet on crest of the anicut at Dowlaishwaram on 9th August 1912 against the recorded maximum of 16·25 feet in 1891. The maximum height of floods in the Kistna was 18·6 on crest of the anicut at Bezwada on 29th July 1912, the recorded maximum being 23·5 feet on crest on 7th October 1903. In the Tungabhadra the highest reading was 6·1 feet on crest of the anicut at Sunkesala on 28th July 1912, the recorded maximum being 9 feet in 1889. The Cauvery rose to 11·8 feet on the Cauvery dam against the recorded maximum of 14·67 feet in July 1911. In the Vaigai there was 10·75 feet on front sill of the regulator and 6·7 feet in rear with all the shutters opened 0·75 feet. There were no floods of importance in the other rivers of the Presidency. As the Godavari river was at a high level for several days, some damage was caused to river margins and flood banks in the Godavari Conservancy Division. The damage, which was not very serious, was repaired by providing suitable protective works. The Divi right flood bank from 14 miles 6 furlongs to its end was overtopped and breached in several places owing to high floods at Puligedda on 30th July 1912. Steps were taken promptly to strengthen and raise the flood bank. The heavy rainfall in November 1912 caused high floods in all the channels taking off from the Amaravati. Breaches were formed in some of the channels which were closed immediately. Breaches occurred also in the Cheyyar and Wandiwash taluks of the North Arcot Division in November 1912 consequent on the heavy rainfall but these were not very serious. **Miscellaneous.** Floods. Breaches, etc. **Accidents.**

373. Both the south-west and north-east monsoons were favourable in their character. The total rainfall was above the average. Supplies to irrigation were good. Character of the season.

Velocity and gauging observations.

374. In the Godavari and the Kistna deltas velocity observations were made in main canals and in some of the minor channels to calibrate the head sluices of the channels. Observations were also made in the main canal and branches of the Periyar system, in the Tambraparni river channels and in the rivers of the Cauvery delta to ascertain discharges, critical velocity, etc. In some cases the results were not conclusive. Observations of river gauges were continued during the year in connection with various projects in the Madras Presidency.

Delta.

Ayacut maps.

375. The block maps of the Godavari and Kistna deltas were in the press during the year. Field work for the preparation of contour maps of the Cauvery delta was in progress. Proposals were also under consideration for the preparation of similar maps for the Periyar system.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE. (1912-1913.)

[*Statistics of British India, Part IV (a) and (b)—Finance and Revenue.*]

REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL.

(*a*) GROSS REVENUE.

376. The following statements exhibit the receipts and charges on account of Imperial and Provincial funds during each of the past two years :— **Receipts and Expenditure.**

Imperial and Provincial Funds Receipts.

Principal heads of revenue.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Total.	
	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Land Revenue	3,06,44,059	2,42,80,323	3,63,75,838	4,45,33,453	6,70,19,897	6,88,13,776
II. Opium	4,33,109	4,12,353	...	...	4,33,109	4,12,353
III. Salt	1,07,48,794	1,10,73,645	...	...	1,07,48,794	1,10,73,645
IV. Stamps	63,62,708	68,07,693	63,62,708	68,07,693	1,27,25,416	1,36,15,386
V. Excise	1,50,32,087	1,65,93,416	1,50,32,087	1,65,93,416	3,00,64,174	3,31,86,832
VII. Customs	79,70,539	80,41,056	...	...	79,70,539	80,41,056
VIII. Assessed taxes	16,02,871	17,41,515	16,02,870	17,40,618	32,05,741	34,82,133
IX. Forest	...	...	41,68,921	41,12,474	41,68,921	41,12,474
X. Registration	...	...	20,57,719	22,58,264	20,57,719	22,58,264
XI. Tributes	44,96,519	44,96,519	...	...	44,96,519	44,96,519
XII. Interest	5,38,545	5,40,673	4,42,611	4,26,898	9,81,156	9,67,571
Receipts by Civil Department.						
XVI. Law and Justice—						
A. Courts of Law	...	...	9,22,333	10,63,626	9,22,333	10,63,626
B. Jails	...	...	4,63,989	5,48,948	4,63,989	5,48,948
XVII. Police	...	...	4,75,445	5,00,061	4,75,445	5,00,061
XVIII. Ports and Pilotage	...	...	105	160	105	160
XIX. Education	...	...	3,22,612	2,96,297	3,22,612	2,96,297
XX. Medical	...	...	1,27,362	1,53,648	1,27,362	1,53,648
XXI. Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	...	6,41,764	5,68,988	6,41,764	5,68,988
Miscellaneous.						
XXII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1,15,343	1,10,332	87,537	93,797	2,02,880	2,04,129
XXIII. Stationery and Printing ...	17,458	10,119	1,03,898	1,10,699	1,21,351	1,20,818
XXV. Miscellaneous	83,830	82,778	3,29,036	3,47,294	4,12,866	4,30,072
Railways.						
XXVI. State Railways (gross receipts).	6,37,72,686	6,88,99,764	...	...	6,37,72,686	6,88,99,764
Deduct Working expenses ...	3,65,24,143	4,03,78,665	...	...	3,65,24,143	4,03,78,665
Net receipts	2,72,48,543	2,85,21,099	...	...	2,72,48,543	2,85,21,099
XXVIII. Subsidised companies (repayment of advances of interest).	1,46,093	1,65,885	...	...	1,46,093	1,65,885
Revenue from Productive Public Works.						
XXIX. Irrigation and Navigation ...	1,26,550	1,37,048	1,26,550	1,37,049	2,53,100	2,74,097
Receipts from Public Works not classified as Productive (direct receipts).						
XXX. Minor Works and Navigation in charge of—						
Civil Officers	...	...	11,613	22,673	11,613	22,673
Public Works Officers ...	...	...	2,05,372	2,08,879	2,05,372	2,08,879
XXXI. Civil Works in charge of—						
Civil Officers	...	...	8,019	14,233	8,019	14,233
Public Works Officers ...	6,009	2,056	2,63,805	2,91,079	2,69,814	2,93,135
XXXIV. Military Works	4,061	4,343	...	...	4,061	4,343
Total ... Civil	7,81,78,416	7,43,29,526	7,01,32,194	8,08,30,247	14,83,10,610	15,51,59,773
Total ... Non-civil ...	2,73,98,697	2,86,91,327	...	...	2,73,98,697	2,86,91,327
Grand Total ...	10,55,77,113	10,30,20,853	7,01,32,194	8,08,30,247	17,57,09,307	18,38,51,100

Imperial and Provincial Funds Charges.

Heads of account.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Total.	
	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and drawbacks	3,02,702	3,10,832	2,15,670	2,07,621	5,18,372	5,18,453
2. Assignments and compensations	10,64,669	8,90,116	2,72,167	2,56,906	13,36,836	11,47,022
3. Land Revenue	...	...	1,29,37,965	1,42,08,998	1,29,37,965	1,42,08,998
5. Salt	17,31,192	16,95,826	...	...	17,31,192	16,95,826
6. Stamps	2,24,237	2,47,535	2,24,236	2,47,534	4,48,473	4,95,069
7. Excise	8,91,768	9,08,372	8,91,768	9,08,373	17,83,536	18,16,745
9. Customs	3,87,374	4,04,349	...	...	3,87,374	4,04,349
10. Assessed taxes	18,529	18,498	18,529	18,498	37,058	36,996
11. Forest	...	...	34,14,882	31,50,482	34,14,882	31,50,482
12. Registration	...	...	12,48,860	12,46,016	12,48,860	12,46,016
13. Interest	...	...	3,15,731	3,17,276	3,15,731	3,17,276
14. Interest on other obligations	1,04,671	1,23,757	...	...	1,04,671	1,23,757
18. General administration	4,34,040	4,31,829	18,19,549	13,98,068	22,53,589	18,29,897
19. Law and Justice—						
A. Courts of Law	...	...	62,19,485	66,61,103	62,19,485	66,61,103
B. Jails	...	...	14,06,873	13,81,859	14,06,873	13,81,859
20. Police	...	...	84,59,187	88,11,277	84,59,187	88,11,277
21. Ports and Pilotage	...	...	21,138	41,144	21,138	41,144
22. Education	...	...	45,66,761	65,43,081	45,66,761	65,43,081
23. Ecclesiastical	3,58,011	3,22,125	...	...	3,58,011	3,22,125
24. Medical	...	...	18,27,119	20,49,844	18,27,119	20,49,844
25. Political	13,435	16,931	1,02,709	95,123	1,16,144	1,12,054
26. Scientific and other minor departments.	1,93,028	32,243	13,36,188	18,65,094	15,29,216	18,97,337
27. Territorial and political pensions	3,24,861	3,28,195	...	...	3,24,861	3,28,195
28. Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	1,801	4,564	...	...	1,801	4,564
29. Superannuation and retired allowances	27,834	27,289	25,98,314	27,66,814	26,26,148	27,94,103
30. Stationery and printing	5,74,747	4,93,796	15,54,759	17,40,434	21,29,506	22,34,230
32. Miscellaneous	44,389	29,232	3,73,921	5,20,274	4,18,310	5,49,506
33. Famine relief — Civil Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Famine relief — P.W. Officers	14,622	...	...	...	14,622	...
34. Construction of protective railways	4,37,688	4,10,978	...	...	4,37,688	4,10,978
35. Do. irrigation works	63,174	1,57,415	...	...	63,174	1,57,415
36. Reduction or avoidance of debt	...	...	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
38. State Railways—						
Interest on capital deposited by companies	...	...	...	...	...	...
39. Guaranteed companies	...	...	...	...	...	...
40. Subsidised companies	4,274	94,095	...	...	4,274	94,095
41. Miscellaneous railway expenditure	1,26,921	87,969	...	...	1,26,921	87,969
42. Irrigation (major works)—						
Public Works Officers (Working expenses)	11,11,850	10,15,344	11,11,850	10,15,344	22,23,700	20,30,688
Do. (Interest on debt).	14,23,017	14,72,442	14,23,017	14,72,442	28,46,034	29,44,884
43. Irrigation (minor works)—						
In charge of Public Works Officers	...	...	29,98,501	30,30,736	29,98,501	30,30,736
Do. Civil Officers	...	...	5,71,876	6,02,927	5,71,876	6,02,927
45. Civil works—						
In charge of Public Works Officers	1,97,191	3,79,855	60,43,754	71,24,475	62,40,945	75,04,330
Do. Civil Officers	...	...	49,68,883	85,71,677	49,68,883	85,71,677
47. Military works	75,420	1,12,534	...	...	75,420	1,12,534
48. State Railways	33,84,617	78,94,540	...	...	33,84,617	78,94,540
49. Irrigation works	4,03,143	2,97,137	...	...	4,03,143	2,97,137
Total — Civil	99,19,285	96,07,682	6,71,93,692	7,65,03,420	7,71,03,977	8,61,11,102
Total — Non-civil	40,28,920	86,00,116	...	...	40,28,920	86,00,116
Total expenditure	1,39,39,205	1,82,07,798	6,71,93,692	7,65,03,420	8,11,32,897	9,47,11,218
Surplus or Deficit — Imperial	+ 9,16,37,908	+ 8,48,13,055	...	...	+ 9,16,37,908	+ 8,48,13,055
Surplus or Deficit — Provincial	...	...	+ 29,38,502	+ 43,26,827	+ 29,38,502	+ 43,26,827
Total Surplus (+) or Deficit	+ 9,16,37,908	+ 8,48,13,055	+ 29,38,502	+ 43,26,827	+ 9,45,76,410	+ 8,91,39,882
Grand Total	10,55,77,113	10,30,20,853	7,01,32,194	8,08,30,247	17,57,09,307	18,38,51,100

Including the service receipts and charges of the Civil and Public Works departments, but excluding the figures relating to the Army, the Post Office and Telegraph department and the Home accounts as well as those relating to Debt and Foreign transactions, the gross revenue of the Presidency during the year under review amounted to Rs. 18,38,51,100 and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 81,41,793. Similarly the gross expenditure rose from Rs. 8,11,32,897 in 1911–1912 to Rs. 9,47,11,218 in 1912–1913. The figures for the year under report are however subject to alteration until the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India are finally made up by the Comptroller-General.

Surplus Revenue.

377. The surplus of the year amounted to Rs. 8,91,39,882 and was less than that of 1911–1912 by Rs. 54,36,528. This was the net result of an increase of Rs. 81,41,793 in receipts and of Rs. 1,35,78,321 in expenditure. The improvement in revenue was mainly under Excise (Rs. 31¼ lakhs), Land Revenue (Rs. 18 lakhs), Railways (Rs. 12¾ lakhs), Stamps (Rs. 9 lakhs), Salt (Rs. 3¼ lakhs), Assessed Taxes (Rs. 2¾ lakhs), Registration

(Rs. 2 lakhs) and Courts of Law (Rs. 1½ lakhs); while the excess expenditure was mainly under construction of State Railways (Rs. 45 lakhs), Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers (Rs. 36 lakhs), Education (Rs. 19¾ lakhs), Land Revenue (Rs. 12¾ lakhs), Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers (Rs. 12¾ lakhs), Courts of Law (Rs. 4½ lakhs), Scientific and other minor departments (Rs. 3¾ lakhs) and Police (Rs. 3½ lakhs).

Cash Balances.

378. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 353 lakhs held in the Reserve Treasury, the Revenue Treasuries and the Bank of Madras and its branches, and closed with a balance of Rs. 568½ lakhs.

(*b*) IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

General.

379. The total receipts on account of Imperial revenue as exhibited in the statement given above were less than those of 1911–1912 by Rs. 25,56,260. This decrease was mainly the result of a decrease of Rs. 63¾ lakhs under Land Revenue, partly counterbalanced by increases under Excise (Rs. 15½ lakhs), Railways (Rs. 12¾ lakhs), Stamps (Rs. 4½ lakhs) and Salt (Rs. 3¼ lakhs), the large decrease under Land Revenue being chiefly due to special additional assignments from Imperial to Provincial revenues on account of Education (Rs. 65¾ lakhs). The Imperial expenditure, on the other hand, was more than that of 1911–1912 by Rs. 42,68,593 mainly due to an increase of Rs. 45 lakhs under construction of State Railways. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 3–4–10 in 1912–1913 as against Rs. 3–2–4 in the previous year.

Land Revenue.

380. The receipts from Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 6,88,13,776 and were higher than those of 1911–1912 by Rs. 17,93,879. The increase was chiefly in the districts of Ganjam (Rs. 3,47,000), Godavari (Rs. 3,36,000), Ramnad (Rs. 3,34,000), Vizagapatam (Rs. 3,29,000), Tinnevelly (Rs. 2,32,000) and Chittoor (Rs. 2,14,000). The increases in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari and Chittoor were due to the credit of Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund receipts to Land Revenue and to favourable season, while the increases in Ramnad and Tinnevelly were mainly due to the introduction of re-settlement rates in certain taluks of those districts. The incidence of taxation per head of population amounted to Rs. 1–10–7 as against Rs. 1–9–11 in 1911–1912, being highest in the district of Kistna and lowest in Vizagapatam. The charges under Land Revenue, being purely Provincial, are dealt with in the Provincial section.

Canal Revenue.

381. The canal revenue collected during the year amounted to Rs. 2,29,323 or Rs. 8,582 more than in the previous year.

Customs.

382. The revenue under this head is divided into "Sea Customs" and "Land Customs". The receipts under Sea Customs exclusive of Import duty on salt which is credited to "Salt" amounted to Rs. 77,24,987 against Rs. 76,68,360 in 1911–1912. The increase of Rs. 56,627 was chiefly under Import duty (Rs. 98,416), Excise duty on cotton manufactures (Rs. 41,522) and miscellaneous revenue (Rs. 16,050), counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 99,361 under Export duty. The increase in Import duty occurred chiefly under sugar, manufactured articles and cotton piece-goods owing to larger importations. The increase under Excise duty on cotton manufactures was due to larger production of manufactured cloth in the mills in Madras and Coimbatore for which there is a growing demand in India and elsewhere. The decrease under Export duty was the result of smaller shipments of rice and paddy to Ceylon, Mauritius and Re-union. The receipts under Land Customs amounted to Rs. 3,16,069 against Rs. 3,02,179 in the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head of population was 3 annas 1 pie against 3 annas in 1911–1912. The total charges under Customs amounted to Rs. 4,04,349 against Rs. 3,87,374 in 1911–1912, the increase being made up of several small items.

Opium.

383. Bengal opium is supplied for consumption in this Presidency from the Government storehouses at Ghazipur at a uniform rate of Rs. 8–8–0 per seer, and the value at this rate is credited to "Opium" as cost price of opium sold in the Excise department. The difference between this rate and that at which the opium is sold to licensed vendors is credited to "Excise" as gain on sale-proceeds of excise-opium. The credit

to the former head during 1912–1913 amounted to Rs. 4,12,353 and was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 20,756, owing to a fall in consumption brought about by an enhancement of the issue price of opium. The gain on sale-proceeds amounted to Rs. 11,98,596 against Rs. 10,02,089 in the previous year. The increase being due to the enhancement of the issue price of opium by Rs. 5 per seer as stated above. The shop rentals and miscellaneous revenue credited to excise amounted to Rs. 5,24,889. The total realisations of opium revenue by the Excise department thus amounted to Rs. 17,23,485 against Rs. 14,89,421 in the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head of population amounted to 8 pies against 7 in 1911–1912. The charges amounted to Rs. 3,676 against Rs. 3,664 in the previous year.

Salt. 384. As in 1911–1912, the number of Government factories was 20 and the number of excise factories 45. All the factories were worked except five where there was no manufacture on account of large stocks on hand. The quantity of salt manufactured was 13,186,465 maunds against an average annual outturn of 10,764,135 maunds in the previous five years and was the highest on record. The quantity manufactured under the excise system was 8,219,441 maunds and that under the monopoly system 4,967,024 maunds. There was a decrease in the quantity of duty-paid salt imported by sea from Bombay from 1,382,672 maunds in 1911–1912 to 1,375,541 maunds in 1912–1913. The quantity of duty-bearing salt imported by sea was 3,960 maunds against 3,212 maunds imported last year and was chiefly from the United Kingdom. The total issues for home and inland consumption amounted to 12,047,588 against 11,784,568 in 1911–1912, the increase of nearly three lakhs of maunds being due to the large removals of salt from the Naupada factory to Orissa on account of reduction in the selling price of salt. 139,717 maunds of salt were exported to Calcutta and the Straits Settlements against 130,818 maunds in the previous year. The total available stock of Government and excise salt at the end of the year amounted to 10,326,712 maunds against 8,619,459 in the previous year. The revenue realised during the year amounted to Rs. 1,10,73,645 and was more than that of 1911–1912 by Rs. 3,24,851 chiefly owing to larger realisations on account of credit sales. The incidence of taxation per head of population amounted to 3 annas 9 pies against 3 annas 8 pies in the previous year. The charges amounted to Rs. 16,95,826 against Rs. 17,31,192 in the previous year, the decrease occurring chiefly under charges for conveying and storing salt and works for manufacture and storage of salt.

Excise (Abkari). 385. The excise revenue rose from Rs. 2,85,74,753 in 1911–1912 to Rs. 3,14,63,347 in 1912–1913, owing mainly to a favourable season, to increased consumption of, and enhancement of duty on, country spirits and to larger collections of tree-tax. The incidence of taxation per head of population amounted to 12 annas 1·8 pies against 11 annas in the previous year. The charges amounted to Rs. 18,13,069 against Rs. 17,79,872 in 1911–1912.

Stamps. 386. The revenue under this head rose from Rs. 1,27,25,416 in 1911–1912 to Rs. 1,36,15,386 in the year under report. The increase was due to an increase in litigation and to natural expansion of revenue. The incidence of taxation per head of population was 5 annas 3·1 pies against 4 annas 11 pies in the previous year. The charges amounted to Rs. 4,95,069 against Rs. 4,48,473 in 1911–1912.

Assessed Taxes. 387. The receipts on account of income-tax amounted to Rs. 34,82,133 against Rs. 32,05,741 in the previous year, the increase being due to early assessment and prompt collection in some districts. The incidence of taxation was 1 anna 4·1 pies per head of population against 1 anna 2·87 pies in the previous year. The charges amounted to Rs. 36,996 against Rs. 37,058 in 1911–1912.

Other Imperial Receipts. 388. Imperial receipts from other sources amounted to Rs. 3,40,70,852 and were higher than those of 1911–1912 by Rs. 12,87,906. The increase was almost entirely in the net traffic receipts of State Railways and occurred both under the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and the South Indian Railway. In the case of the former, the increase was due to (1)

expansion of coaching traffic and (2) larger movements of food-grains, ground-nuts, etc. That under the latter was due to the development of traffic, to the introduction of revised fares from 1st July 1911, and to an increase in the quantity of general merchandise carried over the line.

Other Imperial Expenditure.

389. The expenditure from Imperial funds under the heads other than those dealt with above amounted to Rs. 1,49,33,218 and was more than that of the previous year by Rs. 42,47,113. This increase is made up of 45 lakhs under construction of State Railways, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs under Public Works, partly counterbalanced by decreases under Assignments and Compensations ($1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs) and Scientific and other minor departments ($1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs). The increase under State Railways occurred almost wholly under the South Indian Railway; and that under Public Works was due to the acquisition of a building for the Currency Office. The decrease under assignments and compensations was due to the payment in the previous year of enhanced customs compensation to the Cochin State. The absence of census expenditure as in 1911–1912 accounts for the decrease under Scientific and other minor departments.

Imperial Loans.

390. The opening balance on 1st April 1912 was Rs. 1,31,11,179. No loans were advanced during the year. The repayments amounted to Rs. 2,48,679 and reduced the outstanding balance to Rs. 1,28,62,500 at the end of the year. The chief items of repayment were (*a*) Rs. 1,48,042 by the Madras Port Trust, (*b*) Rs. 30,129 by the Tanjore District Board towards the Board's railway loan, (*c*) Rs. 33,154 by the Madras Corporation and (*d*) Rs. 22,701 by the Madras Coast Lights Fund. For the repayment of the old loan of Rs. 14,30,000 taken by the Madras Corporation, a sinking fund has been constituted and the instalment due to the fund during the year, viz., Rs. 28,600 was duly paid. On 31st March 1913, the sinking fund held Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 12,61,600.

(*c*) REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

Provincial Revenues.

391. The Provincial accounts opened with a balance of Rs. 1,85,28,604 on 1st April 1912. The transactions of the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 43,26,827, so that the closing balance on 31st March 1913 was Rs. 2,28,55,431. The surplus was the net result of an aggregate revenue of Rs. 8,08,30,247 and a total expenditure of Rs. 7,65,03,420 and included special assignments aggregating Rs. 90,25,000 from Imperial to Provincial revenues for expenditure in future years, of which the more important were (*a*) Rs. 49 lakhs for education, (*b*) Rs. 27 lakhs for sanitation and (*c*) Rs. 12 lakhs for discretionary grants by the Local Government.

Land Revenue.

392. The comparison of the total Imperial and Provincial revenue under this head for the year 1912–1913 and the year previous is made in the Imperial section of this report. The charges under Land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,42,08,998 and exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 12,71,033 owing chiefly to the revision of taluk establishments sanctioned in July 1912, the provincialisation of establishments relating to proprietary estates village service and increased expenditure on account of grain compensation allowance. The explanation given in connection with the variations in the receipts and charges under Stamps, Excise and Assessed Taxes in the Imperial section apply also to the variations under the same heads in the Provincial section.

Forests.

393. The total receipts of the Forest department during the year amounted to Rs. 41,12,474 and were less than those of the previous year by Rs. 56,447 chiefly due to the curtailment of departmental operations and the closing of Government depots in favour of a more extensive use of contract agency. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 31,50,482 as compared with Rs. 34,14,882 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the same causes which affected the receipts.

Registration.

394. The receipts under Registration amounted to Rs. 22,58,264 and were more than those of the previous year by Rs. 2,00,545, owing to a rise in the number of registrations brought about by increased commercial activity, larger investments in land and other more extensive monetary transactions

as a result of prosperous times. The charges amounted to Rs. 12,46,016 against Rs. 12,48,860 in 1911–1912.

Other Provincial Receipts.

395. The Provincial receipts under the remaining heads amounted to Rs. 47,84,329 and were greater than those of the previous year by Rs. 2,52,278. This improvement is the net result of an increase of Rs. 3,67,082 under thirteen heads counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 1,14,804 under three heads. The increases are chiefly under Courts of Law (Rs. 1,41,293), Jails (Rs. 84,959), Police (Rs. 24,616), Medical (Rs. 26,286), Miscellaneous (Rs. 18,258) and Civil Works (Rs. 33,488). The increase under Courts of Law occurred mainly under translation and printing fees (High Court) and Magisterial fines. The receipts on the former account were the highest on record. Larger supplies than in 1911–1912 were made by the Jail department to the Police and Military departments. The increase under Police was due to larger receipts under hackney carriage, motor-vehicle and other license fees, to larger fines on stray cattle and to an adjustment for correcting a wrong debit in the previous year. The receipts under Medical include Rs. 28,000 placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for anti-malarial projects from the Indian Research Fund. Larger lapses of deposits account for the increase under Miscellaneous. Under Civil Works, the rents realised on buildings by the Public Works department were higher than those in 1911–1912. The chief decreases are Rs. 26,315 under Education and Rs. 72,776 under Scientific and other minor departments. Under the former head the actuals of 1911–1912 included Rs. 56,000 from the sale of the chrome-tanning factory and stock to the Rewah Durbar. On the other hand, the receipts on account of fees in the Law College and in the Arts Colleges exceeded those in the previous year by Rs. 73,987. The decrease under the second head was under cinchona plantations, due to considerably reduced demands from customers for quinine and febrifuge.

Other Provincial Expenditure.

396. The expenditure in the Provincial section under the heads other than those already dealt with amounted to Rs. 5,67,23,519 and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 82,66,067. The excess was the net result of an increase of Rs. 88,39,964 under fifteen heads and a decrease of Rs. 5,73,897 under six other heads. The largest increase occurred under Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers (Rs. 36 lakhs) and was due chiefly to the payment of larger grants to local bodies for educational buildings and sanitary improvements, to District Boards in aid of land-cess and to the Corporation of Madras for water-supply and drainage works. The payment of increased grants to the University and subsidies to local boards and municipalities, and increased expenditure under stipends in training schools and grants-in-aid account for an increase of nearly Rs. 19¾ lakhs under Education. An increase of Rs. 10¾ lakhs under Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers was caused by a larger programme of works and the formation of a new circle and additional divisions. Under Scientific and other minor departments there was an increase of Rs. 5¼ lakhs due to the formation of a quinine reserve out of additional grants given by the Government of India and the Madras Government, the establishment of a sugarcane breeding station and a sugarcane crushing plant, and the appointment of a Government Entomologist. An increase of Rs. 4½ lakhs under Courts of Law was due to the appointment of two temporary puisne Judges to the High Court and of Additional Subordinate Judges, revision of taluk establishments and pay of Stationary Sub-Magistrates and increased expenditure on account of pleaders' fees, grain compensation allowance and process-service establishments. The enlistment of additional constables, promotions among the staff, increased expenditure under travelling and grain compensation allowances, the reorganisation of armed reserves and the opening of a Central Recruits' School were among the chief causes that led to an increase of Rs. 3½ lakhs under Police. There was also an increase of Rs. 2¼ lakhs under Medical due to the privilege leave and deputation to Europe of the Surgeon-General, rank promotions of officers, increased expenditure on Hospital necessaries, instruments and chemicals, the transfer from Civil Works to this head of charges for electric lights and fans, and the expansion of the operations of the Malaria Board constituted in the previous year. The only important decrease was one

of Rs. 4¼ lakhs under General Administration due to the special expenditure in 1911–1912 on account of the Delhi Coronation Durbar.

Provincial Loans.

397. The provincial advance and loan account (including loans to Local Boards for Railway construction) opened with a balance of Rs. 90,23,637 on the 1st April 1912 and closed with a balance of Rs. 91,06,392 on 31st March 1913. The net advances during the year thus amounted to Rs. 82,755. Advances to the extent of Rs. 9,89,626 were made during the year while repayments amounted to Rs. 9,06,871. The ryots received advances to the extent of Rs. 8,19,876 during the year as against Rs. 7,37,891 in 1911–1912. The District Municipalities obtained loans aggregating Rs. 1,69,750. No loans were granted to Local Fund Boards or Co-operative Societies during the year under report. The chief items of loans to District Municipalities were—

(i) Rs. 26,300 to the Berhampur Municipality for water-supply.
(ii) Rs. 17,500 to the Kurnool Municipality for water-works improvement.
(iii) Rs. 75,000 to the Negapatam Municipality for water-supply.
(iv) Rs. 21,000 to the Palghat Municipality for improvements to the Victoria College, and
(v) Rs. 17,000 to the Tanjore Municipality for the purchase of an additional engine and boiler.

The Kistna District Board repaid Rs. 72,591 during the year in part payment of the Railway loan taken by it.

Local Funds.

398. The following paragraphs deal with funds raised from special sources and devoted to special objects and not to the general purposes of the administration (Imperial and Provincial). The funds comprised under the head " Local Funds " are (1) Local Funds constituted under Act V of 1884, (2) the Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund, (3) the Bhadrachalam Estate Village Service Fund, (4) the Irrigation Cess Fund, (5) Port and Marine Funds, (6) Cantonment Funds, (7) Cantonment Hospital Funds, (8) the University Fee Fund, (9) the Kumbakonam College Hostel Fund, (10) Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rao's College Fund, (11) Vizagapatam Hospital Fund, (12) Hyderabad Residency Local Funds and (13) Secunderabad Local (Abkari, etc.) Fund.

Local Funds, Act V of 1884.

398-A. The Local Funds constituted under Act V of 1884 opened with a cash balance of Rs. 55,68,992 and closed with a balance of Rs. 69,55,078 at end of the year, the transactions of the year having resulted in a surplus of Rs. 13,86,086. Exclusive of debt transactions, the receipts and charges of the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,70,91,997 and Rs. 1,48,21,955 respectively and resulted in a surplus of Rs. 22,70,042 against Rs. 19,14,405 in the previous year. The improvement of Rs. 3,55,637 was chiefly due to larger receipts under Education and Civil Works. The total revenues of the year show an increase of Rs. 21,19,281 over those of the previous year. The largest increase was under Civil Works (Rs. 11,05,612) and was due to larger contributions from Provincial Funds on account of educational buildings, sanitary works and outlay on communications. Larger grants from Provincial Funds towards expenditure on elementary schools account for an increase of Rs. 8,22,433 under Education. There was also an increase of Rs. 1,52,057 under Provincial rates, mainly owing to increased collections of cess on land for expenditure on roads, etc. On the other hand there were decreases of Rs. 66,036 and Rs. 45,025 under Medical and Miscellaneous respectively owing to the inclusion, in the receipts of the previous year, of larger provincial grants for sanitary improvements under the former head and of the proceeds of the sale of occupancy rights in chattram lands in Tanjore under the latter head. The total charges of the year exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 17,63,644 of which an increase of Rs. 4,61,702 occurred under Education and Rs. 11,63,529 under Civil Works, due chiefly to increased expenditure out of the grants from Provincial Funds referred to above. The receipts and charges on account of debt transactions during the year under review were Rs. 14,43,069 and Rs. 23,28,192 respectively. The excess in the outgoings over receipts is nominal as Rs. 13,15,080 were invested in Government and other securities.

The funded capital of the District Boards on 31st March 1913 was Rs. 1,02,58,000 of which Rs. 83,83,000 represents investments of railway cess balances and the balance of Rs. 18,75,000 investments on account of endowments, provident funds and other institutions.

Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund.

399. Though the Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund had ceased to exist from 1st April 1912, there was a receipt of Rs. 402 and an expenditure of Rs. 1,126 in the year under report, owing to adjustments of certain wrong classifications in the accounts of previous years. The balance at credit of the fund on 31st March 1913 was Rs. 16,15,484 and this, together with any further balance that may accrue, will be transferred to general revenues in due course.

Bhadrachalam Estate Village Service Fund.

400. The receipts of this fund consist entirely of the payments made by proprietors and of the deductions made from the land revenue collections (beriz) of Government villages, no cess being levied from the proprietors on account of the endowments of the village servants. The receipts and charges of the fund amounted to Rs. 8,196 and Rs. 6,281 respectively against Rs. 8,645 and Rs. 6,661 in the previous year. The fund closed with a credit balance of Rs. 10,405 at the end of the year.

Irrigation Cess Fund.

401. This fund exists in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Coimbatore. The fund opened with a balance of Rs. 82,894 and closed with a balance of Rs. 92,033. The receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 42,757 and Rs. 33,618 respectively against Rs. 49,955 and Rs. 33,501 in the previous year.

Port and Marine Funds.

402. These funds consist of (*a*) Port Funds (Act XV of 1908), (*b*) Pilotage Funds (outports), (*c*) Landing and Shipping Funds, and (*d*) Madras Coast Lights Fund. The Port Funds are again sub-divided into (i) Madras and (ii) Minor Ports Fund. The Madras Port Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 9,056 on 1st April 1912 and closed with a balance of Rs. 21,084 at the end of the year. The increase in the balance is due to a receipt of Rs. 4,600 from the sale of a combustible shed and an increase of about Rs. 5,000 under mooring fees. The income of the fund during the year amounted to Rs. 1,13,010 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,00,982. Government securities of the face value of Rs. 5,000 together with cash for Rs. 30,000 were transferred as a contribution to the Madras Port Trust Board. The Minor Ports Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 2,81,165. Government paper of the face value of Rs. 80,000 were purchased during the year, bringing the total security balance at credit of the fund to Rs. 16,51,300. The receipts and charges of the fund amounted to Rs. 5,29,378 and Rs. 4,71,178 respectively. During the year, loans of Rs. 35,000, Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 4,500 were advanced to Cocanada, Calicut and Negapatam Landing and Shipping Funds respectively. The fund closed with a balance of Rs. 3,39,365 at the end of the year. The income and expenditure of the Outports Pilotage Funds, during the year under review amounted to Rs. 13,928 and Rs. 13,806 respectively. Government securities of the face value of Rs. 4,500 were purchased on account of the Pamban and Kilakarai Pilotage Fund and Rs. 300 on account of the Cochin Pilotage Fund. The total invested balance of all the Pilotage Funds on 31st March 1913 was Rs. 1,72,000. The receipts and charges of the Landing and Shipping Funds amounted to Rs. 4,93,437 and Rs. 3,87,883 respectively. The total invested balance to the credit of the funds at the end of the year was Rs. 3,75,500. The Madras Coast Lights Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 39,858 which rose to Rs. 67,262 at the end of the year owing to an increase in the collections of coast light dues. The invested balance at credit of the fund on 31st March 1913 was Rs. 43,000.

Cantonment Funds.

403. The receipts and charges of these funds amounted to Rs. 6,15,623 and Rs. 5,51,681 respectively, the result being a surplus of Rs. 63,942. The credit balance of Rs. 1,32,730 at the beginning of the year was thus raised to Rs. 1,96,672 at its close.

Cantonment Hospital Funds.

404. The receipts and charges of the Wellington and Secunderabad Cantonment Hospital Funds amounted to Rs. 9,077 and Rs. 9,222 respectively. As the receipts fell short of the expenditure, the balance of Rs. 3 at the

beginning of the year was reduced to a deficit balance of Rs. 142 at its close. The deficit has however been met by increased receipts in 1913–1914.

405. The cash transactions of this fund resulted in a surplus of Rs. 18,911. The invested balance of the fund remained unchanged at Rs. 6,80,000. University Fee Fund.

406. The balance at credit of this fund rose from Rs. 1,498 to Rs. 1,536. Kumbakonam College Hostel Fund.

407. The receipts and charges of this fund amounted to Rs. 48,347 and Rs. 49,282 respectively. The balance at credit of this fund was thus reduced from Rs. 9,442 to Rs. 8,507. The invested balance continues to stand at Rs. 1,00,000. Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rao's College Fund.

408. This fund opened with a balance of Rs. 1,021 on 1st April 1912. The receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 13,946 and Rs. 14,447 respectively, and the closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 520. Vizagapatam Hospital Fund.

409. These funds, which were transferred to the books of this Province with effect from the year 1910–1911, opened with a balance of Rs. 71,427 on 1st April 1912. The receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 1,24,962 and Rs. 1,17,559, respectively, the balance being thereby increased to Rs. 78,830 at the close of the year. Hyderabad Residency Local Funds.

410. The receipts and charges of this fund are being shown in the accounts of this Province from September 1912 with reference to the orders of the Government of India transferring the audit of the accounts of the fund to the Accountant-General, Madras. The balance at the time of the transfer of the fund to this Province was Rs. 3,85,653. The receipts and charges during the year amounted to Rs. 5,98,481 and Rs. 7,90,720, respectively, and the closing balance on 31st March 1913 was Rs. 1,93,414. Secunderabad Local (Abkari, etc.) Funds.

MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

411. The receipts of the mufassal municipalities amounted to Rs. 73,01,330, and their charges to Rs. 60,71,994, the balance at their credit at the close of the year being Rs. 28,94,461. The receipts of the Madras Corporation amounted to Rs. 44,76,675 and the charges to Rs. 40,80,856. The balance at the credit of the Corporation at the end of the year rose in consequence from Rs. 18,46,450 to Rs. 22,42,269. Mufassal Municipalities. Madras Corporation.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

DETAILS OF CENSUS.

412. *Vide* pages 196 to 205 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911–1912.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS. (1912.)

[*The forty-ninth annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, 1912; Report on the working of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act VI of 1886 in the Madras Presidency during 1912–1913; Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population and Public Health; G.Os. Nos. 1936 L., dated 11th November 1913, and 1145, Public, dated 11th September 1913.*]

Registration. 413. As in the previous year registration of births and deaths was compulsory in 3,558 towns and villages. The population for which figures were furnished was 40,347,357, no figures being furnished for the hill tracts of Vizagapatam, the Laccadive Islands and the States of Pudukkottai and Banganapalle. The recorded birth-rate for the year was 30·9 per mille of population ; this being 0·5 per mille greater than in 1911 but 0·4 per mille below the decennial average. Leaving Madras out of account the highest rate was recorded in Guntur (38·5), followed by Chingleput (36·9), Salem (35·6) and South Canara (34·7). In twelve other districts the birth-rate exceeded 30 per mille. The lowest rate (18·2) was returned by Ganjam. The proportion of male to female births was 104·8 to 100. The birth-rate in municipal areas was 36·2 per mille against 35·4 per mille in 1911 and a quinquennial average of 36·8 per mille. The deaths registered during the year represented 24·3 per mille of the population against 23·1 in 1911 and a decennial average of 23·4. Excluding Madras which recorded a death-rate of 39·2 per mille, the highest rates were shown by the districts of Bellary (35·2), Cuddapah (30·3) and Anantapur (30·2). The lowest rates were returned by Ramnad (16·4), Ganjam (18·0), Nellore (19·5) and Madura (20·0). The death-rate in municipal towns was 33·9 per mille against 34·4 in 1911. The infantile death-rate for rural tracts was 190·4 per mille of the births registered against 183·4 in 1911 while in municipal areas it was 248·2 per mille against 244·6 in 1911. Guntur and Ellore returned the very high rates of 367·3 and 359·4 and in three other municipalities the figures exceeded 300.

Births.

Deaths.

Infantile mortality.

Chief Diseases. 414. Fever, as usual, was the chief classified cause of death, the mortality under the head being 7·6 per mille. The districts of Vizagapatam (19·4), Cuddapah (15·7) and Kurnool (15·1) returned particularly high figures. The Special Malaria Officer appointed under the Malaria Board took charge in February 1912 and was mainly engaged in statistical investigations. The mortality from cholera in rural areas was 2·3 per mille. It was reported from all districts of the Presidency and was present all the year round in seventeen. The death-rate was heaviest in Bellary (8·3 per mille) and Cuddapah (7·3 per mille). In municipal areas the number of deaths was 4,723. Very high rates were recorded in Vaniyambadi (23·0), Tiruppattur (20·0) and Anantapur (19·0). Small-pox

Fever.

Cholera.

Small-pox.

accounted for 16,094 deaths representing an annual ratio of 0·4 per mille. As usual it was present in all districts of the Presidency : in Coimbatore, the rate was 1·2 per mille. In no other district was the rate above 1 per mille. Plague accounted for 6,651 deaths against 15,185 in 1911 and appeared in 16 districts. The death-rate was largest in Bellary (1·9) and the Nilgiris (1·1). The disease was present all the year round in the districts of Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Salem and South Canara. Dysentery and diarrhœa caused 71,913 deaths representing an annual ratio of 1·8 per mille. To respiratory diseases were traced 38,616 deaths and the death-rate was highest in Madras (5·3), Anantapur (2·6) and the Nilgiris (2·1). The deaths returned under injuries aggregated to 10,033.

Plague.

Dysentery and diarrhœa.

Respiratory diseases.

415. The statistics given above do not include Europeans and Eurasians. On 31st March 1913 there were 1,049 registrars of births and deaths under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act VI of 1886, the number of registrars who performed operations under the Act being 30. The registrations of births and deaths declined from 144 and 44 to 103 and 34, respectively. The total number of baptisms and burials for which returns were received was 1,512 and 905 against 1,637 and 1,116, respectively, in 1911–1912.

Europeans and Eurasians. (1912-1913.)

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION. (1912).

[*G.O. No. 585, Public, dated 10th May 1913 ; Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population and Public Health—Emigration.*]

416. Emigration to Natal is prohibited and there was no emigration to Mauritius, the Seychelles and Trinidad. It was solely confined to Fiji and the number of emigrants therefore fell from 6,256 to 2,546. Emigration operations continued throughout the year and there were two full and two joint shipments. The due proportion of women was maintained except in the case of one shipment, but the deficiency was made good at the next shipment. Three hundred and fifty-two of the emigrants were detained in the depot for more than three months owing to slack recruitment It is reported that the management of the depot during the year was good and that the emigrants were well treated and were, as a rule, contented. During the year 1,422 emigrants returned from Natal in four shipments and 268 and 104, in one shipment in each case, from Mauritius and Fiji, respectively. There was no emigration to French colonies. Twenty-six emigrants returned from La Reunion.

Regulated Emigration.

417. The number of passengers embarking for the Straits Settlements fell from 109,189 to 107,842, Negapatam and Nagore sending 71,062 as against 78,898 in the previous year, and Madras 34,637. The decrease in the former is attributed to better crops in the Tanjore district. Of those proceeding to Burma and Ceylon it is impossible to distinguish genuine emigrants from ordinary passengers. The number proceeding to Burma was 111,610 as against 144,503 in the previous year and the decrease, which is mainly from the Northern Circars, is attributed to the favourable season at home. The increase in the number of passengers to Ceylon from 135,539 to 183,002 is chiefly due to the relaxation of restrictions by the Ceylon Government on the shipping of passengers coming from plague and cholera affected parts.

Non-Regulated Emigration.

418. The number of passengers arriving at various parts from Burma, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and other ports were 112,061, 139,184, 60,992 and 12,131, respectively. The increases in the first three are attributed to the favourable season at home.

Immigrants.

419. The charges on account of emigration exclusive of a moiety of the salaries of the British Consular Agent at Pondicherry and Karikal and his establishment amounted to Rs. 15,871 as against Rs. 15,844 in the previous year. The receipts from fees paid on emigrants amounted to Rs. 7,587 against Rs. 17,445 realised last year, the decrease in the receipts following that in the number of emigrants.

Finance.

MEDICAL RELIEF. (1912.)

[*Annual Returns of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for the year 1912; Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population and Public Health—Hospitals.*]

Institutions. 420. The total number of institutions open at the close of the year increased from 655 to 662. Sixty-seven institutions were maintained from provincial funds. There were 476 maintained from local funds. Twenty-eight private institutions were given grants and railway companies maintained 46 dispensaries; and there were 45 private non-aided institutions. During the year 12 institutions were newly opened and five were closed. A noteworthy, though temporary, addition was the dispensary at Eruvadi in Tinnevelly district for the treatment of malaria.

Relief. 421. The total number of patients treated, both in-door and out-door, amounted to 6,752,700, the total for State-aided institutions being 6,204,771 against 5,959,054 in 1911. 4·47 per cent. of those who attended State-aided institutions were treated in the female institutions. In the State-aided institutions in-door patients numbered 85,371 compared with 80,829 in 1911, and the daily average attendance was 3,874. The daily average attendance of out-patients was 37,102, compared with 36,136 in 1911. The private non-aided institutions gave relief to 332,457 in all.

Diseases. 422. Malaria was diagnosed as the cause of illness in 7·1 per cent. of those seeking treatment for disease against 8·7 per cent. in 1911. The fall in percentage is largely due to more careful diagnosis. Small-pox accounted for 225 cases. There were 11,212 cases of cholera which was particularly severe in Ganjam, Godavari, Anantapur, North Arcot and Tinnevelly. As usual the diseases most in evidence were ulcers and skin diseases, diseases of the digestive system, diseases of the eye and ear and respiratory affections other than tubercular and pneumonic. The number of labour cases treated was 38,336 of which 4,192 were abnormal. The number of operations was 13,399 more than in the previous year; 95·8 per cent. resulted in cure and 3·03 per cent. in relief while 0·26 per cent. of the patients died.

Finance. 423. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 25,39,374 to Rs. 27,38,450. Buildings and repairs accounted for about a quarter of this expenditure. Receipts from all quarters amounted to Rs. 27,67,390. Government, local boards and municipalities contributed Rs. 9,84,840, Rs. 10,66,727 and Rs. 5,38,987, respectively. Voluntary subscriptions amounted to Rs. 54,593.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE, COONOOR.

(1ST MARCH 1912 TO 28TH FEBRUARY 1913.)

424. The number of patients treated in the Institute during the year ending 28th February 1913 was 1,240, by far the largest number so far treated and an increase of 300 over that of the previous year. The number of patients has steadily increased each year since the opening of the Institute. The total number of deaths was 14 or 1·13 per cent. Of these one died within fifteen days of completing the treatment and 13 or 1·05 per cent. more than fifteen days after completing the treatment, and these latter are, as usual, treated as failures. Two-hundred and ten persons came for advice, but were not treated, as on enquiry it was found that they had run no risk of infection. During the year experiments were made on rabies and immunity and an enquiry was conducted into the causation of elephantiasis in Cochin.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS. (1912.)

[*G.O. No. 595, Public, dated 13th May 1913; Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population and Public Health—Lunatic Asylums.*]

Population. 425. The capacity of the three lunatic asylums at Madras, Calicut and Vizagapatam was the same (977) as in 1911. The daily average strength rose from 750 to 772 of whom 575 were males and 197 females. The total number of admissions during the year was 260 against 250 in 1911.

Of these 70 came from Madras and 50 from Malabar. The number remaining at the end of the year was 785 against 757 at the end of 1911. A noteworthy point is the appreciation of the relief afforded by Act IV of 1912 and there were during the year six voluntary admissions under the Act. There were 183 criminal lunatics in confinement at the end of the year. There were 52 admissions and readmissions under this head during the year. The daily average population was 173. One hundred and twenty-five or 12·29 per cent. of the total treated were discharged as cured and improved. The general health of the inmates was fair. The percentage of deaths to daily average strength was 11·26 and the percentage of deaths to the total number under treatment rose from 7·08 to 8·55 the high rate being due to the death during the year of many old and infirm insanes. Results of treatment. Health.

426. The gross expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,14,169 against Rs. 2,37,918 in 1911. There was a considerable fall in the receipts and the net expenditure rose from Rs. 1,41,264 in 1911 to Rs. 1,56,568. Establishment, superintendence and diet, all cost more than in 1911. **Finance.**

SANITATION.

[*The seventeenth annual report of the Sanitary Board (1912), the forty-ninth annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner (1912) and the twenty-third annual report of the Sanitary Engineer, Madras, for 1912–1913; G.O. No. 1936 L., dated 11th November 1913.*]

427. The constitution and functions of the Sanitary Board underwent no alteration during the year. The total number of schemes approved by the Board during the year was 54 and they were estimated to cost about Rs. 35 lakhs. Of these, 39 estimated to cost Rs. 1,84,113 in the aggregate were within the Board's powers of final approval, and of them, five works were completed within the year, fifteen were under execution at the close of the year, seven were awaiting settlement of various questions, five were deferred pending allotment of funds, two were abandoned in favour of other schemes and five were reserved for execution as famine relief works. The work of revision of standard plans for mufassal general hospitals was completed and some other standard designs were also issued. **Sanitary Board.**

428. During the year Periyakulam was added to the list of towns provided with a piped water-supply thus raising the number of such towns to 20. In Kumbakonam a partial supply was made available from a bore hole or sub-artesian spring. Compared with the previous year there was an advance in conservancy arrangement as shown by the increased staff and plant employed. There was an increase under all heads of staff except sanitary overseers and sweepers. In March 1913 the scheme for the employment of health officers for the larger municipalities was sanctioned. The public latrine accommodation was increased, but is still inadequate in twenty-seven municipalities. The private scavenging system was in force in all municipalities. The number of private latrines served by municipal agency rose from 102,519 to 110,092. The total number of private latrines increased from 126,942 to 133,114 but they amount to only 40·2 per cent. of the houses on the municipal registers. The system of rubbish and night soil removal remained much the same as in previous years. As a rule rubbish is stacked and night soil is trenched and both are sold annually as manure. Some of the municipalities made a considerable income from their sale. The expenditure on sanitation amounted to Rs. 16,33,189. In the matter of conservancy there was again a falling off in the number of villages where conservancy establishments were employed, the number being 515 against 550 in the previous year. Of the total sanitary allotment by district boards, viz., Rs. 12,89,652, the improvement of water supply absorbed Rs. 4,20,616 and conservancy Rs. 4,58,104, the expenditure under these heads being Rs. 1,10,679, and Rs. 3,52,025, respectively. The Special Malaria Officer was appointed in February 1912. His main work was a statistical investigation of the Presidency for the purpose of ascertaining the malarial conditions in different localities. Itinerating malaria dispensaries were in existence in the **Sanitary Commissioner.** Municipalities. Local Boards. Malaria prevention.

General.

Godavari agency tracts. The special malaria investigation of the Ennore tract was completed. At the end of the year the second All India Sanitary Conference was held at Madras. Twenty-three assistant surgeons qualified as sanitary assistants and twelve sanitary inspectors in the employ of local bodies took the quinquennial course and passed the examination. Thirty-three candidates qualified as assistant sanitary inspectors and seven passed the examination in minor sanitary engineering.

Sanitary Engineer. Investigation of schemes.

429. During the year investigations were completed in sixteen drainage and water-supply schemes and three other schemes were under investigation at the close of the year. Plans and estimates for five additional sanitary schemes were completed during the year. The water-works at Berhampur, Vizianagram, Chidambaram, Negapatam and Kodaikanal were under construction by the Public Works department who were also engaged on the improvements to the Nellore water-supply. Before the end of March 1913 the Periyakulam and Vizianagram water-works were opened. Improvements to the Kurnool and Tanjore water-works, the Gudur water-works and the installation of experimental filters at Guindy were being carried on by the Sanitary Engineer. The number of proposals for minor sanitary works scrutinized by the Sanitary Engineer was 514. In December 1912 the staff was increased by the appointment of the first Deputy Sanitary Engineer.

VACCINATION. (1912–1913.)

[*Annual report on the work of the Vaccine Section of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Madras; Report on Vaccination in the Madras Presidency for the year 1912–1913; G.O. No. 1438 L., dated 5th September 1913; Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population and Public Health—Vaccination.*]

Vaccination.

430. The vaccination staff comprised 82 deputy inspectors and 837 vaccinators, and during the year 1,461,790 primary vaccinations and 124,554 re-vaccinations were performed by all agencies, a decrease of a little over 1 per cent. of the total number of cases vaccinated in the preceding year. The recorded percentage of success under primary vaccinations fell from 89·7 to 88·4 and under re-vaccinations rose from 77·2 to 79·0. There was a decline under re-vaccinations of 8·9 per cent. in local fund areas, and of 21·2 per cent. in municipalities. There was an advance of 5,268 in the number of successful operations on children under one year of age. The average cost of each successful case rose from 3 annas and 9 pies to 3 annas and 11 pies. Excluding the hill tracts, where conditions are special, the averge cost exceeded 5 annas in the districts of Cuddapah, Godavari, and South Canara, and in the municipalities of Bimlipatam, Madras, and Ongole the rate was above 7 annas. The percentage of cases inspected by deputy inspectors was 71·4 and four of them failed to inspect 50 per cent. There was a marked fall in the registered mortality from small-pox from 19,198 to 13,535.

Lymph.

431. Lanoline paste from the King Institute, Guindy, was used in all local fund and mufassal municipal areas, and the percentage of success fell from 89·6 to 88·0 in the former and from 93·2 to 92·7 in the latter. Glycerinated lymph was used in 21,755 cases in the city of Madras, and the success rate was 95·1 against 97·6 in the previous year.

Trial Scheme.

432. Infantile vaccination is by law obligatory in municipal areas and in a number of the more important and advanced villages in the Presidency, and the 'Trial Scheme,' under which both the registration of births and infantile vaccination are compulsory, continued to be in force in the whole of the Chingleput district and in selected areas in Madura, North Arcot, and South Arcot.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

433. *Vide* pages 213 to 228 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911–1912.

EDUCATION. (1912–1913.)

[*Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1912–1913; Statistics of British India, Part VII—Educational.*]

Controlling Agencies.

The Director.

434. Sir Alfred Gibbs Bourne, D.Sc., F.R.S., K.C.I.E., was in charge of the Department throughout the year. Mr. E. W. Middlemast was on special duty in the Director's office till 30th June 1912, when Mr. J. H. Stone resumed that duty under the designation of Special Deputy Director of Public Instruction and continued as such during the rest of the year. The Director made six tours during the year, one of which was to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore to discuss educational matters relating to that station and the province of Coorg, and another was to Simla in connection with the European Educational Conference. Mr. Stone also made special tours in the Vizagapatam, Coimbatore, Malabar, Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts. A redistribution of the existing inspectors' circles was sanctioned during the year resulting in the formation of an additional circle, designated the Ninth Circle, comprising Bangalore, Coorg and South Canara; but this redistribution has not yet been given effect to pending the appointment of the new officer. The subordinate inspecting agency was strengthened by the appointment of 48 additional sub-assistant inspectors of schools on the temporary establishment, of whom two were placed in district charge as assistant inspectors and two were employed as sub-assistant inspectors of Muhammadan schools. Two Supervisors of Sanskrit Schools both in the first class, with head-quarters at Vizianagram and Calicut respectively, were for the first time appointed during the year with the object of securing closer and more efficient supervision of these schools and of helping the Superintendent of Sanskrit Schools in his inspection and examination of such schools in the Presidency.

Rules and Codes.

435. The only change of importance in the Madras Educational Rules was the raising of the rate of stipends prescribed for the students of the elementary grade under training from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7. Certain changes were also sanctioned in the Grant-in-Aid Code allowing increased rates of grants to aided elementary schools. The inspectors were empowered to sanction stipendiary grants in training schools and furniture grants, etc., to elementary schools. The chapter relating to building grants was completely revised, the essential features of the changes being that the amount of grant that can be sanctioned by the Director was raised from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,500 and also the proportion of grant that can be sanctioned was raised from one-third to one-half of the total cost. A new chapter was added to the Code providing for payment of grants to enable villagers to erect and equip village school houses. Under the Code of Regulations for Europeans schools the Inspector of European and Training schools and the Inspectresses were authorized to sanction payment of grants for

furniture, apparatus etc., to European schools and to recognize changes of correspondents in such schools, and certain changes were also made in the rates of stipends granted under article 121 of the Code to European mistresses under training.

General Statistics.

Number and strength of institutions.

436. The total number of public institutions was 27,173 and the number of pupils attending these institutions was 1,245,950. These figures represent increases of 5·1 per cent. and 8·1 per cent., respectively, over the figures for 1911–1912. Private institutions which numbered 4,682 with a strength of 116,232 showed a decrease both in number and in strength. Taking institutions of all classes and grades together there was an accession of 2·6 per cent. to their number and 6·4 per cent. to their strength. The proportion of male and female scholars to the respective population of school age increased from 34·4 and 7·2 to 36·4 and 7·9 per cent., respectively. The increase in the number of scholars was shared by all classes of the community. The percentage in the case of boys in Madras City was 90·1 and in the Nilgiris 58·4. Excluding these two districts, where the conditions are exceptional, the highest percentages were shown by Tinnevelly (56·1), Malabar (51·0) and Tanjore (46·9). The lowest percentages were shown by Salem (21·4), Vizagapatam (22·3) and Chittoor (22·9). In the case of girls, Madras City with 37·6 per cent. and the Nilgiris with 20·1 per cent. also led the way. Excluding these two districts, the highest percentages were shown by Kistna (15·6), Malabar (15·0), Tinnevelly (13·3), Guntur (12·9), and Godavari (12·5). The lowest percentages were shown by Ganjam (3·5), Salem (3·7) and Vizagapatam (4·0).

Finance.

Expenditure.

437. The total expenditure on education for the year amounted to Rs. 1,57,62,290, an increase of 16 per cent. or nearly Rs. 22 lakhs, towards which provincial funds contributed over Rs. 18 lakhs. Compared with the previous year there was increased expenditure from public funds and fees, while there was a decrease of over Rs. 1½ lakhs from private funds. This decrease, which was in connection with expenditure on arts colleges and secondary schools, was mainly due to the payment during the year of large provincial grants for furniture, apparatus and appliances without a corresponding contribution from managers. The total direct expenditure rose from Rs. 94,53,469 to Rs. 1,06,09,743 or by nearly Rs. 11½ lakhs, and this rise was shared by all classes of schools, viz., colleges, secondary, elementary and special schools, the percentages of increase being 4, 10, 13 and 28, respectively. The total indirect expenditure increased from Rs. 41,11,633 to Rs. 51,52,547 or by 25 per cent. The most noticeable increases have been under University—from Rs. 22,626 in 1911–1912 to Rs. 6,15,480 in 1912–1913—building and furniture grants and miscellaneous which includes expenditure on hostels and private schools. The amount spent by district boards and municipalities on their own schools rose from nearly Rs. 14½ lakhs to about Rs. 21 lakhs, of which over Rs. 16 lakhs or an increase of Rs. 4½ lakhs were spent on elementary education. The great bulk of the money spent in this way was provided by subsidies from Government. The proportion of expenditure met from public and private funds was 44 and 56 per cent. respectively in the previous year, while during 1912–1913 public and private funds contributed equally. Excluding the figures relating to the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, but including the expenditure on educational buildings,

Receipts.

provincial receipts and charges aggregated Rs. 2,98,860 and Rs. 67,59,161 against Rs. 3,25,359 and Rs. 49,21,783 in the previous year. The apparent decrease in receipts is due to the inclusion in the accounts of the previous year of the sale-proceeds of the tanning department amounting to nearly Rs. 56,030. If these are excluded, the receipts show an increase of nearly Rs. 30,000 due chiefly to fees in the Law College as the result of increased strength. The provincial charges during the year increased by over Rs. 18 lakhs. The payment of a large grant to the University as mentioned above, the sanctioning of special imperial grants for the equipment of Government girls' schools and opening of additional Government elementary girls' schools and the payment of increased stipends in training schools, all contributed to the increase of provincial charges. Moreover the expenditure under 22-G. Grants-in-Aid also increased. The total

amount under this head rose from Rs. 21,36,346 to Rs. 26,29,473 or an increase of about 23 per cent. against 14 per cent. in the previous year. The large increase was due to the fact that, during the year, about Rs. 3 lakhs was given from imperial funds for the equipment of secondary and European schools, Rs. 96,000 for hostels and Rs. 80,000 for the improvement of aided secondary schools. Excluding about Rs. 82,000 which was paid from municipal funds and Rs. 1,000 contributed by the District Board to the Mrs. A.V.N. College, Vizagapatam, the entire amount was met from provincial funds. In addition, over Rs. 7½ lakhs was given as subsidy to district boards and above Rs. 43,000 to municipalities for the improvement of elementary education. Grants to the extent of over Rs. 38,000 were directly paid from provincial funds to board and municipal secondary schools on account of furniture, apparatus, etc., and hostels. It will be convenient here to summarize briefly the imperial assignments made during the year. There are two non-recurring amounts to consider. The first was of Rs. 6·57 lakhs made in 1910–1911 for expenditure during 1911–1912 and 1912–1913. Of this Rs. 3 lakhs were spent during 1911–1912 and the balance during the year under review, mainly on the equipment of secondary schools. The second was of Rs. 4½ lakhs for hostels, an amount which it was impossible to utilize during the year. As to recurring assignments, Rs. 80,000 ear-marked for the improvement of aided secondary schools was utilized in full. A sum of Rs. 30,000 was allotted for the extension of education amongst the poorer classes of the domiciled community in the city of Madras, but only Rs. 5,000 could be spent before the end of the year. Lastly assignments totalling Rs. 8·25 lakhs were made and these were utilized chiefly for the extension and development of elementary education, technical and special schools, hostels and European education.

Grants-in-aid.

Imperial assignments.

438. No new regulations of importance relating to the University were passed during the year. Special lectures have been arranged for in connection with the Honours courses. Two courses of University lectures on phonetics were delivered during the year and were largely attended. The interim report presented by the committee appointed to consider and report upon the position occupied by languages other than English in the various courses was adopted by the Senate in March 1913. The compilation of a tamil lexicon has been entrusted, under the supervision of the Syndicate, to a committee of gentlemen and a provincial grant of Rs. 1 lakh has been sanctioned by Government for expenditure on the project. The construction of a separate building for the University library and the amalgamation with that library of the Oriental Manuscripts library have been approved by Government. Five colleges were affiliated in additional groups. The Sanskrit colleges at Tenali and at Tiruvadi were approved by the Syndicate as qualified to provide instruction for the Oriental titles examination, viz., the former for " Vedanta Siromani " and " Vidwan " and the latter for " Vyakarana Siromani " and " Vidwan ".

University and Collegiate Education.

University.

439. For the M.A. examination 63 candidates appeared, of whom only 29 were successful. For the B.A. examination the number of candidates was 3,872, and the number who passed was 2,493. All the 91 candidates who appeared for the preliminary examination in English language for the B.A. Honours degree were successful. The results of the Intermediate examination were poor only 33·4 per cent. of the 2,427 candidates being successful. Only one of the eleven candidates who appeared for the M.L. degree was successful. Of the 389 candidates who appeared for the B.L. degree 176 or 45·2 per cent. passed, and 50·8 per cent. of the 490 candidates for the First examination in Law were successful. Six of the 18 candidates obtained the degree of Bachelor of Engineering and 17 of the 37 candidates passed the first examination in Engineering. Under the old regulations 13, and under the new regulations 131, candidates were successful in the examination for the L.T. degree.

University Examinations.

440. The total number of first grade arts colleges continued to be the same as in the previous year, viz., 10, but the number of second grade colleges declined from 22 to 21 owing to the reduction of the Doveton Protestant College, Madras, to the status of a high school. The number

Arts Colleges.

on the rolls of arts colleges advanced from 4,939 on 31st March 1912 to 5,547 on the corresponding date this year, the increase having been shared by all the departments except the fourth-year class of the B.A. pass course. Of the 70 post graduate students, the Presidency College had 38 ; the Christian College, 24 ; and the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, the remaining eight. For the B.A. Honours course there were 203 students in all in the above three institutions, and of them so many as 130 were in the Presidency College ; 46 in the Christian College ; and 27 in the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. The aims proposed in the re-organization of the Presidency College have, therefore, been largely realised.

Special Colleges.

441. The three Government professional colleges under the control of the Educational department, viz., the Law College, the College of Engineering and the Teachers' College, Saidapet, continued to work efficiently. There were on the rolls of these institutions on 31st March 1913, 566, 357 and 93 students, respectively, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 455, 308 and 99. All the institutions secured better results than in the previous year at the university examinations concerned except at the Bachelor degree examination in Civil Engineering in which the results were not so satisfactory as on the previous occasion. In the Teachers' College, a separate lecturership in geography was created by the conversion of the post of third assistant on Rs. 150–5–200 into a special appointment on Rs. 200 outside the cadre of the Provincial Educational Service.

Secondary Education.

442. The number of pupils showed an increase from 99,668 to 106,396 while there was a slight fall of four in the number of institutions. There was no diminution either in the number of schools providing a complete secondary course or in the number of pupils attending the higher classes. In 1906–1907, there were 159 complete Indian high schools with a total of 22,137 boys reading in Forms IV, V and VI, while last year there were 160 with a total of 23,090 boys. Minor changes have been introduced in the form of the secondary school leaving certificates and in the regulations. It is being found difficult to combat a tendency to disregard the school record and marks. Further, complaints have been received that the " B " group subjects are not sufficiently encouraged and attended to. During the year under review 4,379 certificates were completed while there were 2,447 candidates for a supplementary course. A satisfactory feature has been the steady improvement in the average daily attendance in schools. The percentage has increased by more than 10 per cent. during the last three years. The number of teachers has increased, but there is little change to record in their qualifications. With the special and additional imperial and provincial allotments there was a marked improvement in the equipment and accommodation of schools. In particular generous assistance was given to enable managers to meet the capital expenditure involved in the introduction of practical work in science and of such subjects as manual training and typewriting. Funds have also been allotted for the erection of hostels.

Expenditure.

443. The total direct expenditure in secondary schools for boys rose from Rs. 24,41,066 to Rs. 26,75,412. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 2,05,136 was paid to improve the equipment of secondary schools of which Rs. 2 lakhs was met from the imperial grant sanctioned for the purpose. Out of the recurring imperial assignment of Rs. 80,000 made during the year for the improvement of aided English secondary schools, over Rs. 46,000 was given as extra grant to cover the loss of fee income foregone on account of Muhammadans, Uriyas, girls and pupils of the backward classes and castes and about Rs. 34,000 as additional teaching grant to better the pay and prospects of teachers. The expenditure on Government schools remained practically the same as last year, while that on board and aided schools increased by about Rs. 38,000 and Rs. 2,28,000 respectively and that on unaided schools decreased by Rs. 30,000 owing to some of these schools having been classed as aided during the year. To the total expenditure, public funds contributed 11 per cent., fees 75 per cent. and other sources 14 per cent. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 25–11–0. Each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 19–3–0.

444. Judged by the increase in the number and strength of elementary schools for boys the year witnessed a marked advance in regard to elementary education, public elementary schools for boys having increased from 24,034, to 25,211 or by 4·9 per cent. and their strength from 940,084 to 1,014,448 or by 7·9 per cent. The increase was, however, confined to lower elementary schools with standards below the fourth. There was a fall in the number of higher elementary schools, which, however, did not affect their strength. With the aid of the imperial grant 119 municipal and 1,665 board elementary schools for boys were opened during the year. This accounts for an increase in the number of schools under such management as well as in their strength. The number of aided elementary schools decreased from 15,184 to 14,463, as the result of the policy followed during the year of taking over under board and municipal management a number of ill-conducted and inefficient "teacher-manager" schools. On the whole, the increase from 27·1 to 29·1 per cent. in the proportion of male pupils under instruction to the male population of school age in public elementary schools indicates a fair measure of success in the efforts towards the expansion of elementary education. To improve the status of elementary school teachers the minimum salary of those in schools under public management was raised from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 and in order to meet the extra expenditure, local boards and municipal councils were subsidized to the extent of Rs. 80,976. In the case of aided schools, inspecting officers were empowered to increase the teaching grant by 50 per cent. instead of by 25 per cent. for increased efficiency. Considerable improvement was also made in the matter of accommodation and equipment. Subsidies amounting to Rs. 6,98,280 were distributed to local boards and municipal councils for construction of elementary school buildings and their equipment. Sixty-eight new buildings were constructed during the year and 142 were commenced but could not be completed before 31st March. The average cost of a building in rural areas was Rs. 1,847 and in municipalities Rs. 2,904. For improvement of elementary school gardens a sum of Rs. 10,000 was distributed to local boards and municipal councils. Consequent on the increase in the number of public elementary schools for boys and in their strength the number of teachers in them had increased from 38,773 on 31st March 1912 to 40,958 on the corresponding date this year. These comprised a large number of teachers without professional certificates. To reduce this number a special batch of lower elementary teachers was admitted in July 1912 for a course of 22 months' training into the various training schools and sanction has since the close of the year been obtained for the admission of a similar batch of teachers this year and for the opening of a temporary training school at Amalápuram to meet the want of Telugu teachers of both the higher and lower elementary grades. Subsidies were given to aided training schools to enable them similarly to train special batches. The extended course of training prescribed for these teachers presents an obstacle to their recruitment for training which has, however, been overcome to some extent by an enhancement of the rates of stipends allowed to them.

Elementary Education.

Schools.

Staff and Accommodation.

445. The total expenditure on elementary schools for boys rose from Rs. 37,55,272 to Rs. 42,30,660 towards which public funds contributed Rs. 28,08,253, fees Rs. 6,80,264 and other sources Rs. 7,42,143. Out of the increase of nearly Rs. 5 lakhs, which was to a large extent met from public funds, about Rs. 4 lakhs was spent on the opening and maintenance of board schools and about Rs. 1 lakh towards increased teaching grants to aided elementary schools. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 4-5-0 against Rs. 4-2-0 in the previous year. Each pupil in a Government school (mostly in agency tracts) cost Rs. 11-3-2, in a board school Rs. 5-5-5 and in an aided school Rs. 4-0-1. Fees met 5 per cent. of the expenditure in Government schools, 8 per cent. in board schools and 19 per cent. in aided schools.

Expenditure.

446. The number of special institutions rose from 178 to 197 and their strength from 7,699 to 8,539. The increase in both respects was contributed by the training schools, both for masters and mistresses, and by the

Special Education.

sessional schools, the number of which showed a perceptible increase under the stimulus of the subsidy given to local boards for the purpose from imperial grants. The institutions classed as technical, industrial or art schools declined both in number and in strength.

Training schools for masters.

447. During the year the Secretary of State's sanction to the scheme of re-organization of training schools for masters was received, and though the essential parts of the scheme, viz., those relating to the extension from one year to two of the course of training for teachers of the higher elementary and secondary grades with the exception, in the latter case, of students who have passed the Intermediate or the late F.A. examination, and to the reduction from 15 to 10 in the number of higher elementary training schools and the increase from 11 to 14 in the number of lower elementary training schools were carried out as far as practicable before the close of the year, the re-organization of the secondary training schools which involved the abolition of the existing four institutions and their replacement by six training sections to be attached to selected model secondary schools was temporarily held over and consequently the introduction of the revised scales of staffs and salaries sanctioned for training schools of the different grades had to be deferred. The scheme involved the abolition of six of the existing lower elementary training schools, viz., those at Chicacole, Ongole, Anantapur, Madras (Panchama school), Cuddalore and Badagara. But as even the provision made in the scheme for the larger output of teachers trained annually in the Presidency has been considered insufficient to meet the growing demand for elementary teachers owing to the rapid increase in the number of board and municipal elementary schools, the retention of these training schools as a temporary measure for a period of one year has been sanctioned by Government. There was a single addition to the number of training schools for masters and 933 to their strength, the increase in the former case being due to the opening of an elementary training school at Nandyal by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and in the latter case to the admission in July 1912 of the fresh batch of students of the lower elementary grade in most of the Government training schools to meet the urgent need for qualified teachers.

Training schools for mistresses.

448. The re-organization of the training schools for mistresses was also completely given effect to during the year. Three new training schools were opened during the year, one at Mangalore, another at Karantattangudi (Tanjore) and the third at Triplicane, the last school being formed by the transfer of the Tamil training section attached to the Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore. The first school is of the higher elementary grade, while the other two, which before the close of the year worked as elementary schools, will in future take in secondary mistresses also for training. On 31st March 1913 there were 22 training schools for non-European mistresses and one school for European mistresses with 452 and 13 students, respectively, under training, against 21 non-European schools with 444 students in the previous year.

Sessional schools.

449. A larger number of sessional schools worked during the year and a larger number of teachers were trained in them, the increase in the one case being 23 and in the other 795. A sessional school for Muhammadan teachers was opened at Guntur and another at Trichinopoly by the district boards concerned with the aid of the provincial subsidy.

Technical and Industrial schools.

450. During the year the number of higher class technical schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the examination scheme increased from 41 to 42 but the number of pupils decreased from 1,312 to 1,109, of whom 28 were studying music, 129 drawing, 23 electrical engineering and 929 commerce. The number of higher class industrial schools was 54 and the number of pupils was 1,703. On 31st March 1913 there were altogether 5,379 students receiving education of a technical character of whom 1,024 were pursuing art education, 683 technical education, 1,767 industrial education, 1,830 commercial education and 75 agricultural education.

451. There was a further advance in the number and strength of schools intended for non-European girls. On 31st March 1913 there were 97 more schools and about 9,300 pupils more were in attendance than on the corresponding day of the previous year ; while, including girls reading in schools not solely intended for them, the increase in the total number of girls under instruction was nearly 22,900 or about 10 per cent. The two colleges for Indian women were attended by 22 students and there were, besides, 34 female students in other non-European colleges. A noteworthy feature of the year was the opening of a new Government secondary school for girls at Vizagapatam ; and this and the constitution of the Tamil training section of the Presidency Training School for Mistresses into a separate institution at Triplicane with a model high school attached to it account for the addition of two to the number of secondary schools for girls. About 450 pupils more than in the previous year were reading in non-European secondary schools for girls and the increase was fairly spread throughout the various classes and forms. Another striking feature is the fact that the number of Brahman girls in these schools has nearly doubled itself. Elementary schools for non-European girls also received an impetus during the year ; 120 more public schools came into existence and an additional number of about 10,000 girls were under instruction, while the increase in the total number of girls in the elementary stage of instruction in all classes of public instructions was about 24,000. As a result of the additional funds made available during the year 14 new elementary schools for girls were opened by Government and 110 by local and municipal boards. Of the total number of teachers employed in non-European secondary and elementary schools for girls 37 per cent. were not professionally qualified. It is hoped that an increased supply of trained women will be available in future years in consequence of the increase in the number of training schools for mistresses. The hostel for Brahman widows, which was opened in connection with the Presidency Training School for Mistresses, has already fulfilled its function. It is proposed to remove it to Triplicane which is now the proper locality for it as the new Government Training and Secondary school for Indian girls has been stationed in that part of the city and to start a similar home for non-Brahman widows. The hostel had nine boarders in it at the close of the year, and provision has since been made for the admission of six more.

Female Education.

General.

Collegiate.

Secondary schools.

Elementary schools.

Staff.

452. The expenditure on secondary and elementary schools for girls rose from Rs. 8,09,466 to Rs. 9,53,893 towards which public funds contributed Rs. 5,23,728 or 55 per cent., fees Rs. 64,368 or 7 per cent. and other sources Rs. 3,65,797 or 38 per cent. Owing to the additional grant received from imperial funds for the education of girls, the total expenditure increased by Rs. 1·44 lakhs, out of which Rs. 1·39 lakhs was met from public funds. In other words about Rs. 1 lakh was spent in opening new Government and board schools and equipping them and Rs. 39,000 was paid as grants to aided schools.

Expenditure.

453. Three new schools were opened during the year, including a training class at the Presentation Convent, Georgetown. On the other hand, the college department of Doveton and the Friend-in-Need Society's school have been closed. The total number of institutions is now 86 with a strength of 7,299 as compared with 85 in the previous year with a strength of 7,189. It is improbable that there is any large number of European and Anglo-Indian children not attending any school, but in Madras City there has been a tendency to discontinue studies at an early age on the part of the poorer section of the community. The Government of India, during the course of the year, sanctioned for the poor schools and orphanages in Madras a recurring grant of Rs. 30,000 in addition to a recurring grant of Rs. 52,000 for European education in general. With these grants it has been possible not only to give enhanced grants but also to meet the special needs of Madras, where inducements were held out to parents to send their children and to keep them at school by the grant of clothing and of a free meal a day. The managers also of orphanages and

European Education.

Schools.

poor schools were further aided in their work by compensating them for the remission of fees to poor and deserving pupils and by enhancing the rate of boarding grants. This policy is being carried out to a further extent during the year 1913–1914 and further funds have been provided. In the matter of buildings and equipment there has been considerable activity of late, and the libraries, apparatus and appliances of the schools have greatly improved. This improvement is largely due to a special allotment of Rs. 1 lakh from provincial funds in aid of buildings and equipment. As compared with the previous year the results of the high, middle and primary examinations were very disappointing. The failures were chiefly in English. It is hoped that the results will improve as it will be possible in future to set apart funds for the improvement of the qualifications, pay and prospects of teachers in the schools. Even as it is, there has been a slight improvement in the qualifications of the teachers, while their number has increased from 581 to 610. Further, the lack of adequate facilities for training will soon be met by the establishment of a training college in Bangalore.

Buildings.

Examinations.

Expenditure.

454 The total expenditure in European institutions which was Rs. 10,16,530 in 1911–1912 rose to Rs. 11,55,634, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 4,51,705 or 39 per cent., fees Rs. 1,91,250 or 17 per cent., and private funds Rs. 5,12,679 or 44 per cent., the corresponding percentages in 1911–1912 being 33, 17 and 50, respectively.

Education of Muhammadans.

General.

455. The number of institutions chiefly intended for Muhammadans was 2,570, which was 279 more than in the previous year, and they received a large accession to their strength—the increase in the number of pupils being about 26,300. The number of secondary schools was the same, viz., 4; but of public elementary schools there were 349 more than in 1911–1912. This increase was due mainly to the opening of 218 schools for the benefit of this community by local boards and municipal councils out of the additional funds placed by Government at their disposal. Five sessional schools were at work during the year, which accounts for the increase from 86 to 203 in the strength of the training schools intended for Muhammadans. There was an advance also in the number of Muhammadan scholars in arts colleges and secondary schools for non-Europeans, the numbers having risen from 96 and 5,507 to 125 and 5,885, respectively. Consistently with the advance indicated by the facts mentioned above the percentage of the total number of Muhammadan scholars in all classes of institutions to the Muhammadan population of school age rose from 35·5 to 37·4. Of the public schools intended for Muhammadans 135 were elementary schools for girls attended by 7,260 pupils, these figures showing an advance of four in the number of schools and of about 500 in their strength. The total number of private institutions and their strength showed a decline during the year; but this is not altogether a matter for regret, as it was in part due to the classification as public schools of such of the private institutions as conformed to the departmental standards of instruction. There was a notable advance in the number and strength of schools for Mappillas, both public and private, and also in the number of Mappilla girls under instruction—the reason for the increase under public schools being the opening of three municipal and 56 local board schools for the benefit of this class of the community out of the provincial subsidy. Fair progress continued to be made on the whole by the schools in the Laccadives; the best of them according to the report received from the Collector of Malabar was the school at Kalpeni which was under the charge of a trained teacher of the lower secondary grade. During the year 156 Muhammadans were awarded secondary school leaving certificates and 79 others passed through a supplementary course under the scheme for the award of such certificates. None of the five Muhammadans who appeared for the Matriculation examination were successful, while at the Intermediate examination in arts, 15 Muhammadans passed out of 61 that appeared. In the English language, second language and science divisions of the B.A. degree examination eight, seven and nine Muhammadans came out successful out of, respectively,

Mappillas.

Laccadives.

Examinations.

24, 11 and 20 entrants. One out of the two candidates for the M.A. degree examination was successful; and at each of the F.L. and B.L. examinations one passed out of four that appeared.

Expenditure.

456. The expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools aggregated Rs. 5,86,554 towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 1,59,500, local funds Rs. 1,69,569, municipal funds Rs. 52,095, fees Rs. 57,828 and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 1,47,562. In other words public funds met 65 per cent., fees 10 per cent. and other sources 25 per cent. of the total expenditure on these schools.

Education of Panchamas.

457. This class of the community made a substantial advance during the year, the total number of Panchamas under instruction in public schools having increased by about 7,750. There were the usual fluctuations in the statistics relating to schools under private management owing to want of uniformity in the classification of Christians of Panchama origin. The local boards were able to maintain 128 additional Panchama schools with the help of the provincial subsidy sanctioned during the year. Despite a decline in the case of schools under private management there was a net increase of eight schools and of about 5,400 pupils on the whole, taking together all public and private institutions chiefly intended for Panchamas.

Aboriginal and Hill tribes.

458. In the agency tracts of the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari districts where these tribes are mostly to be found, there was a slight increase in the number of schools intended for them, while they had a marked accession to their strength. Five additional Government and three more board schools were opened during the year. The total number of 'aboriginal' pupils in the Presidency also advanced by about 2,300 or 40 per cent.

Education of the blind and of deaf mutes.

459. The schools at Palamcottah for the blind and deaf mutes continued to do useful work. At Rentachintala in the Guntur district there is a school for the blind under the management of Mrs. A. L. Albrecht: it had nine children (5 boys and 4 girls) on the rolls on 31st March 1913 and they were taught to work at some industries in addition to their receiving instruction in the usual subjects of general education. A deaf and dumb school with twelve pupils was opened at Vepery in Madras by Miss Swainson as a branch of the school at Palamcottah; it is intended for European and Indian defectives from those parts of the country where Tamil is not the prevailing vernacular.

Private Institutions.

460. These institutions fell in number by about 10 per cent. and there was a corresponding decline in their strength also. This, however, must be regarded as an evidence of progress rather than of retrogression, for the reason that schools of this class are being gradually induced to conform to the departmental standards of instruction and, when they have done so, are placed in the category of public schools.

Text-Books.

461. Two meetings of the Committee were held during the year, and out of 571 books considered in them 410 were found suitable for use in schools. Government have raised the maximum number of members of the Committee further, viz., from 24 to 30.

Physical Education.

462. Physical education received the usual attention, the number of institutions teaching gymnastics advancing and the number of those in which provision did not exist for such instruction falling during the year. Considerable interest also continued to be shown by students in colleges and secondary schools in physical games and outdoor sports and exercises. The acquisition of sites for common playgrounds in municipalities is being encouraged by the department. A non-recurring grant of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned by Government for distribution to a number of local boards and municipalities for the formation of elementary school gardens.

Hostels.

463. There were 217 hostels for boys and 115 for girls giving accommodation to 16,843 inmates (10,807 boys and 6,036 girls). The figures for the preceding year were 202, 119 and 15,227 (9,362 boys and 5,865 girls).

REFORMATORY SCHOOL, CHINGLEPUT. (1912.)

[*Statistics of British India; Part VI, Administrative and Judicial—Jails.*]

464. The average strength of the Reformatory School fell from 244 to 240, the number on the rolls at the end of the year being 237. There were 54 admissions and 63 removals. The general health of the boys was excellent despite the fact that there was an outbreak of chicken-pox. There were no deaths and the total number of admissions into hospital was 109. Sanction was received to send out selected pupils on errands and other odd jobs outside the school without an escort. Of the twenty-nine pupils who were allowed out on 206 occasions only two misbehaved themselves. The total number of offences committed in the school fell from 58 to 49. Great attention is paid to physical and moral training. In general education the results obtained were better than in the previous year. Besides general education the pupils receive instruction in one of the following—carpentry, blacksmithy, metal work, masonry, gardening, tailoring, weaving and instrumental music. Of the boys who left the school during the year 76 per cent. obtained employment, 41 per cent. being employed in the trades taught them in the schools.

MISCELLANEOUS. (1912–1913.)

Government Examinations.

Technical Examinations.

465. The total number of individual candidates registered for the three grades of examination was 9,613, of whom 377 were for the Advanced, 2,648 for the Intermediate and 6,588 for the Elementary grade, showing an increase in the numbers registered for all three grades. Of 12,066 subject-candidates examined 5,623 passed, the total percentage of subject-passes rising from 41·0 to 46·6. Four of the subject-candidates for the Advanced, 60 for the Intermediate and 185 for the Elementary grade were females. All the female candidates for the Advanced grade and 37 and 93 for the Intermediate and Elementary grades, respectively, were successful. In the case of all three grades Brahmans and non-Brahman caste Hindus formed, as usual, the bulk of the subject-candidates who passed. Commerce continued to attract the largest number of candidates. Seven diplomas, of which five were for commerce, and 132 group certificates, of which five were for bridge construction, were issued during the year. During the year an examination according to the Advanced grade in Tailoring was instituted and the syllabuses for future examinations for the Elementary and Intermediate grades in this subject were revised. Thirty-six candidates were examined for 30 vacancies in the grade of Civil Medical Pupil. There were 20 vacancies in the grade of Indian Military Pupil and 12 in that of Madras-Burma Sub-Assistant Surgeon Pupil and the number of candidates examined was 29 in the former and 35 in the latter grade. For the special test examinations 5,261 candidates registered their names, 4,200 presented themselves for examination and 1,689 passed. The results, on the whole, were fair and better than those of the previous year, the percentage of passes rising from 36·93 to 40·21. In the Précis-writing test 73 candidates passed out of 296 examined. During the year the Sea Customs Manual was removed from the syllabus for the Revenue test, Higher grade, and the Account test, Higher and Lower grades were replaced by a single test called the Account test. The next examination will be conducted for the first time according to the new test. The total receipts were Rs. 1,72,000 while the expenditure was Rs. 1,48,412.

Subordinate Medical Department.

Special Test Examinations.

Finance.

Lawrence Memorial School. (1912.)

466. During the year the designation of the institution was changed into " Lawrence Memorial School." Extensions to the girls' school and hospital and to the boys' school lavatory were completed during the year. The strength of the staff was raised and the prospects of some of them were bettered. On 31st December 1912, there were on the rolls 298 boys and 163 girls of whom nine boys and ten girls were day-scholars. One hundred and ninety-seven children (121 boys and 76 girls) were registered for admission of whom 81 boys and 53 girls were the children of soldiers serving or who had served in the British Army in India. Of the

Buildings.

Staff.

Strength.

54 boys who left during the year eight entered the Government Telegraph department, eight enlisted in European regiments and one was removed for enlistment, five passed the entrance examination of the Indian Subordinate Medical department, four obtained employment in the railway, three in European firms, four went to England, three to Canada and one emigrated to Australia. The majority of the 22 girls who left were claimed by their parents or guardians, two became nurses, one left to undergo training as a hospital nurse, and two obtained employment in the Oriental Telephone Company. In the Government examinations for European schools held in December 1912, seven boys and one girl were presented for the High School examination, six boys and seven girls for the Middle School, and four boys and three girls for the Primary Scholarship examinations. Of these one boy passed the High School, four boys and two girls the Middle School, and one boy passed the Primary Scholarship examination. Three girls appeared for the Government examination for teachers and all passed. Telegraphy, type-writing and music continued to be taught, and drill, games and gymnastics were carried on regularly. The number of staff and cadets on the rolls of the D and G companies of the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles on 31st December 1912 was 152 and their conduct earned the unstinted praise of the Commandant of the Corps. There was one death during the year from dysentery and there was an epidemic of German measles of a mild type during February and March. The total receipts of the year, including the usual Government grant of Rs. 48,000 but excluding a special building grant of Rs. 26,830, were Rs. 1,87,754, the profits on Asylum property amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 83,949. The total average cost was Rs. 348 for a boy, and Rs. 335 for a girl. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 23,899.

Education.

Health.

Finance.

467. The number of pupils on 31st March 1913 was 281 (of whom 17 were females) against 367 in the preceding year and 429 in 1910–1911. The average daily attendance was 227 as compared with 252 in the preceding year. The number of scholarship holders was 56, the same as in the previous year. The general educational attainments of the students showed a decided improvement, the percentage of students who had passed in some examination in general education being seven in 1910–1911, 16 in 1911-1912 and 25 this year. For the Government technical examinations 136 students appeared and 93 passed, the percentage of passes being 68, the same as in last year. As hitherto, the largest class was the engraving class; next in order of numbers came the lacquer-work, wood-work and jewellery classes. A painting class was opened during the year and showed excellent progress, the number of students being eleven. Twelve pupils of the school left for various employments during the year. The amount realised by sales of manufactured articles rose from Rs. 4,834 to Rs. 5,892. The total cost of the school was Rs. 43,443. The fees from the drawing class amounted to Rs. 98-8-0. No fees were levied in other classes.

School of Arts, Madras.

Industrial classes.

Finance.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

468. *Vide* pages 239 to 241 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911–1912.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS. (1912–1913.)

[*Statistics of British India, Part VII—Educational.*]

469. The total number of readers during the year was 19,207 as against 18,374 in the previous year. Excluding works of general reference the most popular subjects were, in the order named, belles-lettres, history, religion, philology and epigraphy and arts and industries, under each of which heads there were over 1,000 issues. A most noteworthy feature of the year was the popularity of the philological and epigraphical section, the number of readers using it rising from 896 last year to 1,308. Of the 347 standard works added to the library during the year as against 291 in the preceding year, 311 were purchased and the rest were presented.

Connemara Public Library.

134050

The accessions of the year included three old prints, viz., Lockyer's "Account of the Trade in India" (1711) "Memorial by Lord Bentinck containing an account of the Mutiny at Vellore" (1810) and Rodriguez's "Hindoo Castes" Vol. I (1846).

Oriental Manuscripts Library.

470. During the year the number of manuscripts acquired for the Library was 462; during the triennium 1910–1913 the total number of manuscripts acquired was 2,150. As usual the majority of manuscripts acquired in 1912–1913 were Sanskrit. Considerable progress was made with the copying of manuscripts. The compilation of the descriptive catalogues was continued. The number of visitors to the library during the year was 1,876, as compared with 1,862 in 1911–1912 and 1,595 in 1910–1911. The number of manuscripts consulted was 4,210.

Periodicals. (1912.)

471. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published during 1912 in the Madras Presidency (including the Native States and French territory) was 363 against 387 in the previous year. There were 13 daily newspapers, 7 of which were published in English, 3 in Urdu, 1 in Canarese and 2 in Tamil. Eight of the 13 were published at Madras, 2 at Bangalore, 2 at Hyderabad and 1 at Mysore. At the end of 1911 there were 85 newspapers and periodicals which dealt with politics; 12 were started during the year and 1 paper began during the year, as a new feature, to deal with politics. Eleven newspapers and periodicals ceased to exist during the year. Of the total number 36 were published in Madras City, 31 in the mufassal, 26 in Native States and 5 in French territory. Sixty-seven of these were conducted by Hindus. Twenty-six of the publications were in English, 22 in Tamil, 11 in Telugu, 5 in Canarese, 13 in Malayalam, 6 in Urdu and 14 in more than one language. There was only one case of forfeiture under section 12 of the Press Act, this being in respect of a pamphlet issuing from Pondicherry. Security was taken from the publisher of a newly-started vernacular newspaper in the mufassal. The tone of the Press continued, on the whole, to be moderate.

Registration of Books. (1912)

472. There was an increase in the number of both books and periodicals published during the year, the total being 4,098 against 3,722 in 1911. Of the total 3,943 were original works, 71 were republications and 84 were translations. English (1,248), Tamil (1,269) and Telugu (777) were the languages in which the largest number of books were published. A Savara reader and a Chick grammar in the Garo language are worthy of notice. Religion formed the subject of 1,629 books, law of 346 and language of 210. Nine books dealt with politics. Nearly 12 per cent. of the publications were intended for educational purposes. There were 661 copyright registrations against 643 in the previous year.

ARTS AND SCIENCES. (1912–1913.)

Government Museum.

473. The total number of visitors to the old and new buildings rose from 662,631 to 852,551. There was likewise an increase in the number of gosha ladies visiting the museum from 10,818 to 16,403.

Visitors.

Buildings.

474. The new office for clerks was completed and was occupied in December. The extensions to the sculpture and economic galleries are approaching completion.

Historical section.

475. A Dutch inscribed stone from the Sub-Collector's office, Chingleput, commemorating the laying of the foundation stone, on 14th May 1749, of a fortification, and a brass weight from Tranquebar bearing the crowned monogram of King Christian VII of Denmark (1786–1808) and dated 1806 were among the additions of the year.

Archæology and art.

476. Additions during the year include cinerary urns and other objects from an ancient rock-cut tomb near Calicut, a Jain stone image found near Madras and five sets of copper plates belonging to the Pandya and Eastern Chalukya dynasties. The fine collection of South Indian bronze images was augmented by six specimens bought by the Superintendent of Archæology, Southern Circle, and a group of small Vaishnavite

images from Srirangam in the Trichinopoly District acquired under the Treasure Trove Act. Considerable additions were made to the art-ware collection. This is being transferred to cases similar in pattern to those in use in the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, and the opportunity is being taken to arrange and classify the collection.

Numismatics.

477. Two-hundred and thirty-three Roman denarii (silver) of Augustus and Tiberius from the Coimbatore district, one gold coin of the Chola king, Rajaraja, from the Tanjore district, four half-pagodas of Venkata of the Vijianagara dynasty from the Godavari district, ten half-pagodas of Harihara of the same dynasty, four gold coins of the Mameluk Sultans of Egypt, one Tughlaq gold coin and forty-seven small gold coins of Tughlaq or Moghul fabric from the South Arcot district, fifty copper Tughlaq coins from the Kistna district, and three Moghul pagodas and seventeen Moghul rupees from the Bellary district were acquired under the Treasure Trove Act and several copper coins of the Eastern Chalukya dynasty and the Muhammadan viceroys of Madura, Pandya and Chola were presented. The most important coin acquired by purchase was an Indo-Danish lead piece struck during the reign of Frederick III (1648–1670).

Natural History.

478. A number of specimens of marine fauna were collected by the Superintendent in the course of a tour in the Ramnad district. Among the more important additions were specimens of the Great snipe (*Gallinago major*), the Great Eared Nightjar (*Lyncornis cerviniceps*), the Indian River Tern (*Sterna seena*) and Indian Shag (*Phalacrocorax fuscicollis*), and two reptiles of the turtle class. In addition to the above a considerable number of specimens, chiefly birds, have replaced older and less perfect ones. Exhibits to illustrate the natural surroundings and habits of common South Indian animals were placed in the galleries and in the vivarium the experiment was made of keeping live insects.

Marine Aquarium.

479. The Aquarium continued to maintain its popularity. The total number of visitors during the year and the amount realised in entrance fees were 126,843 and Rs. 4,758 against 124,966 and Rs. 4,654 in the previous year. A reprint of the guide to the Aquarium consisting of 2,000 copies was published in May and nearly 800 copies were sold during the year.

Meteorology.

480. The number of observatories under the control of the Meteorologist, Madras, was 25, the same as in the previous year. The observatory at Tinnevelly was changed from third to fifth class in April and it now records rainfall only. The chief work of the Madras Meteorological office continued to be the publication of the daily weather report and of the rainfall returns of the Presidency. The former was published early in the day and was supplied to 127 officials and 12 paying subscribers. Five of the observatories were inspected during the year.

Rain-recording stations.

481. The number of rain-recording stations, excluding observatories, rose from 473 to 474 and 97 per cent. of these were inspected during the year. Village rain-gauge funnels and measuring cans made under the supervision of the Meteorological office were supplied to four Collectors.

Finance.

482. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 14,341 of which Rs. 12,794 was under salaries.

Astronomy. (1912.)

483. At Kodaikanal there were 25 days on which no solar observations were possible owing to cloud. Photographs of the sun on a scale of 8 inches to the diameter were obtained on 329 days. During the latter half of the year a new apparatus was brought into use for this work in which a 6-inch photo-visual lens acquired from the Poona Observatory is used. Spectroheliograms in calcium light were obtained on 331 days and prominence plates on 280 days. Photographs of the sun's disc in hydrogen light were obtained on 158 days. The large grating spectrograph was mainly employed in researches connected with the displacement of the spectrum lines at the sun's limb and a large number of comparison spectra were obtained of solar spectra and the electric arc spectra of iron and nickel. Visual observations of sunspots were continued as before. During the year only 22 new spot groups were observed as against 56 in

1911. There were 240 days on which the sun's disc was free from spots. It is concluded that the minimum of the sun spot period was reached during 1912. Spots in high latitudes probably representing the new cycle of activity were observed in December. Prominences were also recorded visually as well as photographically. There was a reduction of prominence areas amounting to 15 per cent. compared with the previous year, the mean profile area being 2·46 square minutes of arc against 2·91 square minutes in 1911. A continuous registration of earthquake disturbances is made with a Milne seismometer and 81 earthquakes were recorded during the year. Magnetic observations, both continuous photographic records and absolute eye observations, were made throughout the year by the Survey of India under the general supervision of the Director of the Observatory. At Madras the only astronomical observations made are those necessary for the maintenance of an accurate time service for the whole of India. The time gun at the Fort was fired correctly on 386 occasions out of 391 giving a percentage of success of 98·7. The semaphore at the Port Office was dropped correctly at 1 P.M. on every day except one when it was dropped correctly at 2 P.M.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY. (1912–1913.)

[*Annual Report of the Archæological Department, Southern Circle, Madras, for the year 1912–1913; G.O. No. 1055, Public, dated 21st August 1913, and G.O. No. 961, Public, dated 2nd August 1913.*]

Archæology.

Conservation.

484. No excavation work was undertaken during the year. Of a budget grant of Rs. 45,000 for repairs to monuments, a sum of nearly Rs. 37,000 was expended in the year. Several new monuments were added to the list of ancient monuments selected for conservation and a few were struck off the list after a reconsideration of their historical or architectural value. Expenditure on the conservation of 145 monuments was incurred during the year. As the preparation of the classified catalogue of antiquities in the Museum demanded the whole attention of the Superintendent, all conservation work was entrusted to the Additional Superintendent who toured for 163 days in eight districts.

General.

485. The Director-General of Archæology inspected the Hampi ruins in November 1912. Two hundred and forty-seven photographs were taken and added to the collection which now numbers 3,111. A sum of Rs. 178–14–0 was realised by the sale of copies of photographs to the public.

Expenditure.

486. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 70,431, of which Rs. 36,929 was spent on conservation.

Epigraphy.

487. Six hundred and fourteen stone inscriptions and sixteen copper-plates were examined during 1912–1913. Tentative transcripts have been prepared of all of them. The former include many important Chola records. Besides adding to our knowledge of Chola times they throw considerable light on the history of the Saiva temples at Tiruvorriyur (Chingleput district) and Tiruchchengattangudi (Tanjore district). Among the latter may be mentioned a valuable set of three copper-plates from Nilagunda in the Bellary district which refers to the reign of the Chalukya king, Vikramaditya VI, and a rare record of the Vijayanagara king, Vijayarayah, from Dandapalle in the Chittoor district. Twenty-six Tamil inscriptions from Ceylon were also examined at the request of the Archæological Commissioner. One hundred estampages collected from the Bellary, Kurnool and Guntur districts still remain to be studied and registered. As usual some articles for epigraphical publication were prepared and a few Andhra coins identified. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 15,352.

Expenditure.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

488. *Vide* pages 244 to 246 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911–1912.

ECCLESIASTICAL. (1912–1913.)

Church of England.

489. The Bishop of Madras acted as the Bishop of Calcutta and the Metropolitan of India and Ceylon, from 25th January to 17th February 1913. The Reverend Vedanayagam Samuel Azariah was consecrated as Assistant Bishop to the Bishop of Madras in December 1912 by the Most Reverend the Metropolitan of India and Ceylon and exercises episcopal functions at Dornakal in the Nizam's dominions. On 31st March 1913 there were 252 clerks in Holy Orders officiating under the license of the Bishop of Madras, of whom 31 were chaplains of the Ecclesiastical establishment and 13 were clergymen receiving allowances from Government in the civil department. There were in the diocese 40 European missionaries, 3 European clergymen ministering to English congregations and 146 Indian clergymen. During the year, the Bishop of Madras ordained one deacon and four priests, while the Bishop in Tinnevelly and Madura ordained six deacons and eight priests and the Bishop of Dornakal ordained six deacons on behalf of the Bishop of Madras. In the course of the year the Bishop visited on tour many important places in the diocese.

Voluntary contributions.

490. Alms and other devotions of the people offered during the year through clergymen ministering to English congregations amounted to Rs. 1,47,616.

Church of Scotland.

491. The establishment of the Church of Scotland in the Presidency at the close of the year consisted of three chaplains, the Presidency Senior Chaplain, the Senior Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Madras, and the Junior Chaplain of Secunderabad. At the close of the year the Presidency Senior Chaplain was temporarily in charge of Secunderabad.

STATIONERY. (1912–1913.)

Stationery.

Receipts.

492. The value of the stock with the Superintendent of Stationery at the beginning of the year 1912-1913 was Rs. 10,65,627 (English stores, Rs. 8,20,006 and Indian stores, Rs. 2,45,621) against Rs. 8,85,050 (English stores, Rs. 6,34,427 and Indian stores, Rs. 2,50,623) in 1911–1912. The total value of stores received during the year amounted to Rs. 10,47,870 (English stores, Rs. 4,89,591 and Indian stores, Rs. 5,58,279) against Rs. 11,26,463 (English stores, Rs. 6,90,493 and Indian stores, Rs. 4,35,970) in 1911–1912.

Issues.

493. The total value of issues amounted to Rs. 9,92,090 (English stores, Rs. 6,12,885 and Indian stores, Rs. 3,79,205) against Rs. 9,45,886 (English stores, Rs. 5,04,914 and Indian stores, Rs. 4,40,972) in 1911–1912. The value of stationery debited to local funds, etc., and of stationery

issued on payment amounted to Rs. 14,778 against Rs. 13,138 in the previous year. The value of the closing balance of stores for the year was Rs. 11,21,407 (English stores, Rs. 6,96,712 and Indian stores, Rs. 4,24,695) against Rs. 10,65,627 (English stores, Rs. 8,20,006 and Indian stores, Rs. 2,45,621) in 1911–1912.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESS. (1912–1913.)

494. The total receipts exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 7,788 chiefly on account of the sale of unserviceable plant and stores, while the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,43,421 against Rs. 4,50,981, the increase being accounted for by the purchase for Rs. 3 lakhs of plant and stores of the Lawrence Asylum Press and by general increase in printing. **Finance.**

495. Five thousand eight hundred copies of each monthly part of Indian Law Reports were printed during 1912, of which 2,297 of the value of Rs. 10,073 were issued to officials and 2,634 to subscribers. The receipts amounted to Rs. 19,650 and the charges to Rs. 8,621 against Rs. 20,437 and Rs. 7,733, respectively, in 1911. The number of copies printed of each issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette* was practically the same as in 1911–1912, but there was an increase of 47 per cent. in the number of pages printed. Receipts from subscriptions, sales and advertisements with the value of free copies at subscription rates amounted to Rs. 40,663 against Rs. 37,750 in the previous year. Other Government publications (Acts and books) to the value of Rs. 51,756 were issued free to officials while the receipts on account of their sales amounted to Rs. 18,799 against Rs. 19,392 in 1911–1912. **Publications.**

496. The book value of plant at the end of the year was Rs. 10,70,810 and that of stores Rs. 1,69,235, the increase being due to the value of plant and stores of the Lawrence Asylum Press. **Plant and Stores.**

497. The total printing charges amounted to Rs. 3,84,106 or Rs. 40,864 more than in the previous year ; but, on account of larger outturn, the cost of production per unit was not raised. In the central press the cost per page was the same as last year and the cost per 1,000 impressions was less by 1 anna and 10 pies. In the Ootacamund branch press the cost per unit was less both under secretariat and district work. The higher cost of production per unit in the Penitentiary branch was due to a fall in outturn caused by a disturbance there, the shorter day worked by many of the convicts and a decrease in task output. The number of standard pages and of impressions produced was more than in the previous year by 30,039 pages and 9,194,089 impressions and the outturn was the highest on record. **Printing and Binding.**

498. The outturn in the central press consisted of 65 punches, 281 matrices, 90,134 lb. of type and 16,691 lb. of stereotypes and electrotypes and the average cost per pound was 6 annas and 2 pies. **Foundry.**

499. The most important event of the year was the purchase of the plant and buildings of the Lawrence Asylum Press and its use as a branch of the Government Press—a timely acquisition on account of its affording the additional accommodation so much needed. The departments for the printing and supply of books were transferred to Mount Road thus relieving the congestion in the Mint Buildings and work was started there in January 1913. The manufacture and supply of rubber-stamps formerly obtained on contract through the agency of the Stationery office was transferred to the Government Press on 1st April 1912 and stamps and accessories costing Rs. 2,274 were supplied at a saving of 30 per cent. The scheme for the standardization and supply of forms is being gradually extended to all offices. More than 180 million copies were printed for 2,000 offices during the year. **Miscellaneous.**

DISTRICT PRESSES. (1912–1913.)

500. The value of the work done by the district presses, including the branch press at Ootacamund, was Rs. 98,382 as against Rs. 94,831 in 1911–1912. There was no noticeable decrease under cash receipts; but there was a decrease of Rs. 1,172 under charges.

THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT. (1912.)

[*G.O. No. 556, Public, dated 3rd May 1913; Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial—Medico-legal Investigations.*]

General.

501. The number of articles examined by the department during the year decreased from 4,034 in 1911 to 3,073 mainly due to the abnormal number of cocaine samples investigated in the previous year. Apart from this the work done was fully up to the average of the preceding years. About 30 per cent. of the general analyses were performed for the Customs department. Sixty analyses were undertaken for private parties as against 55 in 1911.

Medico-legal Investigations.

Human poisoning.

502. Two hundred and sixteen cases of suspected human poisoning, as against 218 in 1911, requiring 1,188 analyses, were investigated. The cases in which mercury was detected rose from 17 to 33. In 122 cases poison was detected, inorganic being found in 70, and organic in 52, cases. Arsenic or mercury or their compounds were present in 62 of the former while aconite was present in 15 of the latter. An unidentified alkaloid was present in one case. The other poisons detected included calotropis, oleander, atrophine, opium, alchohol, arum, brucine and strychnine, lal chitra and nux-vomica. The percentage of detection was 56·48 as against 51·37 in 1911 and 53·51 in 1910.

Animal poisoning.

503. There were 121 cases of animal poisoning requiring 420 investigations. Poison was detected in 86 cases and the percentage of detection was 71·07. Of the cases detected arsenic, mercury or both were found in 58 cases, thevetin in 20, calotropis in 3 and an unidentified poison in 1. The number of cases in which arsenic was used fell from 58 last year to 54.

Stains.

Eight hundred and forty-four articles were examined for blood or seminal stains and the percentage of detection in the 209 cases involved was 78·4 as against 75·9 in 1911.

Miscellaneous.

504. There were 26 miscellaneous cases, in which 79 articles were examined.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. (1912–1913.)

General.

505. Excluding dispensaries but including the Monegar Choultry, etc., there were, during the year, 3,354 charitable institutions in the Presidency with an income of Rs. 15·11 lakhs and 66 garces of paddy. Of these 2,291 were maintained entirely by the general public with contributions in the shape of subscriptions, donations and endowments in land and money amounting to Rs. 9·87 lakhs, 425 by Government at a cost of Rs. 1·38 lakhs and 69 partly by Government and partly by the public at a cost of Rs. 1·83 lakhs. The maintenance of the remaining 569 institutions costing about Rs. 2·03 lakhs devolved wholly or in part on local bodies. Classifying the institutions according to the objects to which their funds were devoted, there were 2,402 institutions intended for travellers, who were provided with accommodation and, in many cases, with cooked food or with raw rice and other supplies. Of these, 1,219 were exclusively for Hindus, 42 for Muhammadans, one for Europeans and Eurasians, while the remaining 1,140 were not restricted to any particular class. For the relief of paupers 329 institutions were maintained, of which 256 were restricted to Hindus, 17 to Muhammadans and 2 to Europeans and Eurasians, while the remaining 54 were open to all classes. There were 612 institutions for the

feeding and accommodation of Brahmans and bairagis (Hindu devotees) exclusively. There were also eight institutions for orphans and one for the support of the blind, the deaf and the leprous. The total number of persons aided during the year at all the charitable institutions was 13,234,326 and the daily average number in receipt of relief was 41,353 or about one in every thousand of the population.

Monegar Choultry, etc. (1912.)

506. The Monegar Choultry and the Foundling Asylum, the Native Infirmary and the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry continued under the management of the Directors of the Monegar Choultry. Excluding the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry the balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 6,068-8-4. The receipts from all sources including those of the Raja Sir S. Ramaswami Mudaliyar's Lying-in Hospital amounted to Rs. 18,897-5-2. Of this amount Government contributed Rs. 9,095-12-11, while Rs. 5,612-5-3 were realised from Government and other securities. The Corporation of Madras contributed Rs. 2,113-7-8 and subscriptions and donations amounted to Rs. 1,315-4-0. A sum of Rs. 660 was recovered from the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry and miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 100-7-0. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 21,226-8-3 of which Rs. 8,811-1-7 were spent on the Monegar Choultry and the Foundling Asylum, Rs. 10,714-7-4 on the Native Infirmary and the balance of Rs. 1,700-15-4 was transferred to the Corporation of Madras on behalf of the Raja Sir S. Ramaswami Mudaliyar's Lying-in Hospital. The balance of Rs. 868-1-6 on behalf of the last was transferred in January 1913. The daily average number of paupers in the Monegar Choultry was 75·57 against 76·54 in the previous year and the daily average cost of a pauper 2 annas and 3 pies. The daily average number of foundlings and stray children was 2·46 and the daily average cost 1 anna and 9 pies. In the Native Infirmary the daily average number dieted was 79·42 and the daily average cost 3 annas and 5 pies against 76·73 and 3 annas and 2 pies respectively, in the previous year. The Infirmary cost Rs. 6,819-14-6 above its realised endowment income and the deficit was met from the savings of the Monegar Choultry.

Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry.

The income of the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry was Rs. 6,084-6-10 including an opening balance of Rs. 1,911-1-2. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,158-10-10 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 2,925-12-0. The daily average number of in-door and out-door paupers was 14·29 and 98 respectively against 19·72 and 88·33 in the previous year. The daily average costs of an in-door and out-door pauper were 2 annas and 3 pies and 8 pies, respectively, against 2 annas and 5 pies and 9 pies in the previous year.

Triplicane Langerkhana.

507. In the Triplicane Langerkhana the number of inmate paupers and of those in receipt of money doles were six and three respectively at the close of the year. There was a decrease both in the number of those in receipt of monthly doles of rice from 150 to 139 and of those in receipt of daily cooked food from 49 to 42. The average cost of aid to each pauper per mensem was Rs. 2-2-9 against Rs. 2-2-8 in the previous year. The receipts of the institution including an opening balance of Rs. 560-1-4 amounted to Rs. 5,526-3-1 of which Rs. 4,800 was Government grant, and the expenditure was Rs. 5,243-5-8.

MUHAMMADANS IN THE SERVICE OF GOVERNMENT. (1912-1913.)

508. The total number of Muhammadans in the superior grades of Government service at the close of the official year 1912-1913 was 8,411 as compared with 8,188 in the preceding year and 8,161 in 1910-1911. In the Public Works department the number of appointments held (27 out of 1,378 as against 26 out of 1,345 in the preceding year) maintained practically the same proportion as in the previous year. Excluding these appointments there were in all 57,284 appointments in superior service and of these 8,384 or a percentage of 14·62 were held by Muhammadans. The corresponding figures for last year were 56,329, 8,162 and 14·49 respectively. As according to the census of 1911 the percentage of Muhammadans to the total population of the Presidency is 6·6, the figures would seem to indicate

a proportionally large employment of Muhammadans, but of the total number (8,411) employed, 6,071 held appointments of which the annual salary was Rs. 120 or less, while 1,608 were employed on salaries between Rs. 120 and Rs. 250 per annum. Muhammadans were, as usual, employed in greatest numbers in the Police department where 6,909 held appointments, of which number 6,027 were constables on Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 a month. The department of Law and Justice (Courts of Law) employed 423 Muhammadans against 414 in the preceding year. In all other departments the figures were comparatively small, being 245 in the Land Revenue department, 225 in the Educational department and 122, 111 and 105 in the Forest, Registration and Salt departments, respectively. In all cases the majority of the appointments were in the lower grades.

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